MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

NOL LXX

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IMPORTANT STATE PAPER The following report of the joint committee of the legislature of Massachusetts, has been accepted in the two branches. It embraces a constitutional principle of vital interest to the existence of the United States, and cannot be read but with the liveliest feelings of solicitude for the perpetuation of those blessings which the heroes and sages of the revolution had in view, when they formed the grand Confederation of the States.]

The committee appointed to con-ider, "so much of His Excellency's Speech as relates to an extension of erritorial limits "and forming new tates without the territorial limits f the United States,"

Respectfully Report-That they have considered the abject committed to their investigation with the attention and solicitude, which its nature and imporince demand. On the one side, they a occasions, when great constituti-nal principles are deliberately vio-ated. On occasions of this kind, in the opinion of your committee the aty of a people is as plain, as it imperious. The beginnings of ifest usurpations are never to be gleded; since silence on the part the people is, always, taken as equiescence by the advocates of expation. What power seizes, ithout right, to-day, it holds tostrow, by precedent; and the day fter, by prescription. A wise peo-

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ise people refrain from such an ex-mination because the nature of the surpation or the circumstances of he period, may, in the judgment is some, render farther measures ntimely. Much is gained to liber-, by a distinct assertion of the onstitutional principles on which it eing ignorant of their rights, but In entering upon this investigatiyour committee have not omitted consider the reasons for present quiescence, in violations of the astitution, drawn from the partilar embarrassments, resulting from e war, and the encouragements, hich the enemy may receive on any evidence of discontent, at e present moment, among the ates; or among the people. They we given this suggestion all the tention it appeared to merit. But their opinion, this objection has

eliberties of a people have nothing

fear from vigilance, and every

ing from apathy. Nor, in the o-

tless weight, inasmuch as the pardependent, altogether, of the prin-ole of the war; so far as this prin-de is known. Besides, it would tle else than a bounty on foreign rifdomestic usurpations hould find it a shield, or a sanction. Your nittee have given this considerathe less importance from the oftion, they entertain, that the crican people may have prace, hever the administration of the eral government shall seek it, neral government shall seek it, the sincere disposition for its at-

As your committee have deemed their duty not to be reatrained by their duty not to be reatrained by the temporary considerations, from eliberate and public examination the subject automitted to their intry, so, also, they have not been posed to connect the great contained question with the transit talamities of the day, from sell it is, in their opinion velapparently, distinguished, both

in its cause and its consequences. In the view, therefore, they are about to present of this great history of the period, at which it was adopted; and with a reference to fulfil their duty to their country, and posterity, by a distinct avowal of their opinions and the grounds of them, with the hope limiting the farther progress of the evil, rather than any expectation of immediate relief, during the continuance of the exist-ing influence in the national admin-

The question touching the admission into the Union, of States created in territories, lying without the ancient limits of the U.S. has been considered, by your committee, in relation to constitutional principles and political consequences. By an act of the Congress of the U. States passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled " An act for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the union and to extend the laws of the U. S. to the said State," the said State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. This act was, in the opinion of your committee, ince demand. On the one side, they are been careful to give the full seight to all the obligations, which re due from the people of Massahusetts to the people of the United states: as resulting from the federal constitution.—The State of Louisiana was formed, in countries situated beyond the limits of the old U. States; according as those limits were established by the treaty of Paris, commonly called the treaty of pages, in the year 1783, and as they peace, in the year 1783, and as they existed, at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal Constitution. And the position, which your committee undertake to maintain is this, that the Constitution of the U. States did not invest Congress with the power to admit into the Union, States, created in terri-tories, not included within the limits of the U. States, as they existed at the peace of 1783, and at the for-mation and adoption of the Consti tution. Your committee are thus te, therefore, will always canvass particular in stating with precision, rery new pretension of power at the constitutional ground which they threshold; being assured that maintain, because the doctrine here threshold; being assured that maintain, because the doctrine here asserted has been confounded sometimes artfully, sometimes negligently, with the questions, which have arisen concerning the admission of Kentucky, Vermont, Ohio; or which may arise, on the admission of new States, to be created in the Michigan, Indiana or Illinois territories. With none of which has the question now under consideration any affinity. These last mentioned states and territories all lie within the old limits of the United States, as settled by the treaty of Peace, and as existing at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. Now the State of Louisiana lies without those limits; and on this distinction the whole question of constitutional right depends. The power, assumed by congress in passing this act for the admission of Louisiana, if acquiesced in is plainly a power to admit new States into this Union, at their discretion, without limit of place or country. Not only new States may be carved at will out of the boundless regions of Louisiana; but the whole extent of South A. merica, indeed of the globe is a sphere, within which it may operate without check or controul, and with no other limit than such as congress may choose

to impose on its own discretion. Your committee have in vain, looked for any clause in the constitution of the U. States granting such a power. In the first place, the parties associating are declared to be the people of the U. S. & the objects of the association are stated to be " to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general wel-fare and secure the blessings of liberry to ourselves and our posterity." Your committee deem themselves authorised to assert without fear of contradiction, that by the terms "the people of the United States,"

the formation and adoption of the constitutional question, they have federal constitution; & that some of the terms of the Constitution indicate pics and arguments drawn from the idea that foreign states or kingterms of the Constitution, and the doms, or new states, created in their territories, could be admitted into participation of its privileges.

Indeed, it is not pretended as your committee understand, by the advocates of this usurpation, that it has any colour of justification, in the terms of the constitution, unless it be in the third section, of its fourth article. The tenor of which is as follows :

Sect. 3 .- " New States may be " admitted by the congress into this " Union; but no new state shall be or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; or any state be formed by the junction " of two or more states, or part " of states, without the constant of " the Legislatures of the states con-"cerned as well as the congress.

" The congress shall have power " to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting "the territory or other property, belonging to the United States and nothing in this constitution "shall be so construed as to preju-"dice any claims of the United

te States, or of any particular state." Upon this section, your committee observe that, without reference to the known condition of the United States, and the history of the times when the constitution was adopted, if the terms of this section be alone considered and examined by those rigid and approved rules of construction, recognized on similar occasions & relative to other instruments, the terms do not authorize the power, which has been assumed, but, on the contrary, do strongly and almost necessarily, imply that no power was granted to admit states, created in territories without the limits of

the old U. States. The section contains the grant of an authority and expresses certain limitations to that grant. The first clause of the section " new states may be admitted by the congress into the union" is indeed, very broad and comprehensive? and had there been no objects, within the old boundaries of the United States sufficient to exhaust the whole force of the terms, some doubt might result upon the subject. Yet even, in such case it would seem incredible that an association of states, forming a constitution for purposes exclusively their own, should transfer the power to congress of admitting, at will, into a participation of their rights and privileges, any state, or kingdom in any part of the globe, without expressing any limitation to the exercise of a power, in its nature,

so great and critical. Happily, however, we are not reduced to the necessity of supposing such an absurdity. The fact is notorious and undeniable, that the terms relative to the admission of New States had objects, within the limits of the old United States, sufficient to exhaust the full force of those terms, so that there is no necessity to resort to the creation of states, without the ancient limits, in order to give efficacy to them .-On the contrary, every limitation of this power, contained in this section shows, that no other operation of it was contemplated, except within the old limits of the United States. -These limitations are relative to states formed, or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; to states formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states ; to the disposal and regulation of the territory, or property of the United States; to a reservation in favor of any claims of the United States, or

any particular state. Now it is to be believed, that a power to create and admit states, beyond the ancient boundaries of the United States was granted to Congress, absolutely without any limits, while the comparatively unimportant power of creating states, within the ancient boundaries is guarded by so many and so strict limitations? Had the admission of new states, to be formed in countries,

established by the treaty of 1783; conditions, the principles or occasi- destinies of the nation, by availing and as they existed at the time of ons, on which such annexation of a themselves of the contrariety of inmass of fo reigners; with their territories should, take place? In the opinion of your committee the entire absence of any such restriction the respective parties, and govern is, of itself conclusive evidence that the states constitutionally compossuch admission of foreign countries, ing the union, by throwing their far from being contemplated, was weight into whatever scale is most not so much as even considered possible, by the framers of the constitution, or by the people at the time of its adoption.

The situation of the U.S. and the history of the times, when the constitution was adopted, strongly corroborate this idea; indeed, in the opinion of your committee render it so absolutely demonstrable as to amount in their minds to cer-

Such was the situation of the U. S. at the time of the adoption of the constitution, that the admission of new states, in countries beyond the limits of the old U. S. does not appear to have been contemplated as an event probable, or even possible. On the contrary, the writings of that period, and the debates of the various meetings and conventions, assembled for the purpose of considering the constitution, show, that the extent of the U. S. even within its ancient limits was one of the principal objections to the practicability of the proposed constitution, within those limits. Your committee have in vain sought in the history of the discussion, of that period, for the expression of any opinion, either by way of reason in favour or against the constitution, that by any possibility it might be susceptible of that construction of late given to it, and to which they object. The idea does not seem to have entered into the mind of any one that it was possible that such a construction could be given and for the reason above suggested, that the extent of the country as at that time existing, was urged, and admitted on all sides to be one of the most forcible objections to the practicability of the

experiment. It is well known that to secure the union of the thirteen primitive states, and the advantages thence resulting were the main objects of the federal constitution. To this was added the design of admitting such other states as might arise in their own bosoms, or in territories included within the general limits of the old United States. By the proceedings of the old Congress, subsequent to the peace of 1783, it appears, that it was in contemplation to create and admit states, within the limits of the old U. States and not included within the particular boundaries of any state. But it appears no where, that subsequent to the peace of 1783, the admission of states, beyond the limits then established was ever either proposed

or publicly contemplated. Now it is very apparent to your committee, that the power to admit states, created in territories, beyond the limits of the old United States is one of the most critical and important, whether we consider its nature or its consequences. It is, in truth, nothing less than the power to create in foreign countries new political sovereignties, and to divest the old United States of a proportion of their political sovereignty, in favour of such foreigner. It is a power, which, in the opinion of your committee, no wise people ever would have delega-ted, and which they are persuaded the people of the United States, and certainly the people of Massachusetts, never did delegate. The proportion of the political weight of each foreign state, composing this union, depends upon the number of the states, which have a voice under the compact. This number the constitution permits congress to multiply at pleasure, within the limits of the original states, observing only the express limitations in the constitution. To pass these li-mitations, and admit states beyond the ancient boundaries, is, in the opinion of your committee, an osur-pation, as dangerous as it is mani-"ourselves and our posterity," were intended the people inhabiting and new states, to be formed in countries, who should inhabit the States and then the parts of foreign and distant territories lying within the limits hingdoms, been contemplated, would of she United States, as they were not some terms have indicated the become in fact, the arbiters of the June 26.

terests and views which in such a confederacy of states, necessarily arise, they hold the balance among conformable to the ambition or projects of such foreign states.

Your committee cannot, therefore, but look with extreme regret and reprobation upon the admission of the territory of Louisiana to an equal footing with the original and con stitutionally admitted states; and they cannot but consider the principle asserted by this admission as an usurpation of power, portending the most serious consequences to the perpetuation of this union, and the liberties of the American peo-

Although the character of this usurpation and its ultimate consequences ought, naturally to excite an extreme degree of alarm in this quarter of the country, as it indicates that new and unconstitutional arbiters, rémote from interests and ignorant of them, are admitted into the Union, yet the nature of the remedy is, in the opinion of your committee, a subject of much more difficulty than the certainty of the mischief. On the one hand, it is the duty of a free and wise people to meet encroachments upon the principles of their constitution in their first beginnings, and to give no sanction to the continuance or repetition of such violations, by tameness or acquiescence. On the other hand, they are sensible that the people of Massachusetts, oppressed by the burthen of an unjust and unnecessary war, are at this moment naturally, more solicitous about instant relief from existing sufferings, than about the distant consequences of political usurpation. Nevertheless, in the opinion of your committee, the legislature of Massachusetts owe it to themselves, to the people of this state and to future generations, to make an open and distinct avowal of their sentiments upon this topic, to the end that no sanction may appear to be derived from their silence ; and alconsider this intrusion of a foreign state into our confederacy, under this usurped authority, in a constitutional point of view, as well as in its consequences; and that thereby a concurrence of sentiment, and a coincidence of councils may result ; whence alone can be hoped a termination of this usurpation, and of the evils, which are apparently about to flow from it.

Your committee therefore propose for the adoption of the legislature the following resolutions :

Resolved, As the sense of this legislature, that the admission into the union, of states, created in countries not comprehended within the original limits of the United States is not authorised by the letter, or the spirit of the federal con stitution.

Resolved, That it is the interest and duty of the people of Massachusetts to oppose the admission of such states into the union, as a measure tending to the dissolution of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the all passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled, "An act for the admission of the state of Louisianna into the union and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State" is a violstion of the constitution of the U. States; and that the senators of this state in Congress be instructed. and the representatives thereof requested, to use their atmost endeavours to obtain a repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the secretary of this commonwealth be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in the congress of the United States. By order, JOSIAH QUINCY.

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hat if after the edite general assembly a ternants, or any peria ander him, her or the lands or teneral assembly a forefaid, that he diord or landlords, had a deministrators, or the fame, in the sale might or could have of this act.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIE, PRIMEDAT VULY 1, 1813.

It is a fact well established, that insteed of thirty-eight millions of dollars, which were appropriated by government for carrying on the war last year, The sum of seventy-five millions has al-

tready been expended. Although the loan of sixteen milli-

ions, and the full amount of treasury notes should be received into the treasu Ty, there will not be a sum sufficient to meet the expenditures of government longer than about the 5th of July. Such being the situation of our finances, and such the enormous sums necessary to meet the expenses already incurred by government, and which are daily accumulating, it is very difficult to mark out any mode by which Mr. Matlison can proceed with his heatile measures. Even should the taxes be laid of which there appears at this time to be much doubt, they could not be collected to be of any advantage before some time in the year of 1815, and money must be had, or the wheels of government must stop. Now, let the warmest friends of administration look around upon the deplorable condition to which they have reduced the country, and ask themselves, if the object of the contest will afford any compensation for the sacrifices made to obtain it? It is well known that the only way by which Gallatin was enabled to contract for the last loan, was by giving the most solemn assurances to contractors, that a peace would be made in the course of the summer. If there are no prospects of peace, it is not at all likely that loans can be obtained again in the same way, and particularly when nothing is pledged for paying the interest or redeeming the principal. No loans, however, have yet been appropriated, and unless money can be procured in this way, government must stop paying their troops, as well as rain many of its military contractors. In almost every section of the country, contracts to a large amount have been made by these agents of government, which yet remain unpaid, and there is not even a possibility for these engagements to be complied with, if they are compelled to rely on the resources of them in a speech of some considerable government to meet them. This picture of the pecuniary situation of our country, is not fiction but fact-and let but a few months elapse and many who have been fed from an overflowing treasury, will realize it to their sorrow. The army, which has so often experienced the incapacity of administration to direct it, will soon find their fnability to pay it, and the same old scene of speculation on soldier's certificates, which was witnessed soon after the revolution, will in all probability be acted over again-No logic is so powerful, or can produce such conviction on the people of this country, as oppression and injustice; and when they are refused by government the small pit truce which their laborious services de mand, those who have embarked in this war, will then be satisfied that they have been under a wrong impres sion respecting those men whom wrong founded confidence had placed at the head of our affairs.

> At a numerous meeting of the voters of the First Election District of Anne-Arundel County, convened, in pursu ance of public notice, at Capt. Joseph Watkins's store house, on Saturday the 20th June, 1813, Colonel Mercer, Mr. Maxcey, Captam Franklin, J. M Ceney. Eaq. Wm. Steuart, Esq. and Major Brogden, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the majority of the meeting on the present situation of public af fairs; who, having retired for the pur-pose, prepared and reported the follow-ing resolutions:—

Resolved. That this meeting view, with the despest concern and regret, these measures of the General Government, which have eventuated in a war with that nation of the world which can do us most injury, with whom we have the strongest inducements to cultivate friendly relations; and at an awful and friendly relations; and at an avoid and impropitious period, when public war and individual proscription, were desolating the fairest portions of the earth. We believe that this war was unnecessarily and precipitately declared, as subsequent exents have proved; that a

seamen from our merchant vessels, li mitted and confined as it has been (by the British acts and declarations) to their own subjects, is not, in our opin on; sufficient cause to justify a risk of the happiness and prosperity we en joyed, and that to encounter all the evils and calamities we are at present exposed to, in order to shelter and pro-tect British deserters from the claims of their own government, is still more unjust to ourselves than to the nation we contend with.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the united energies of our fellow citizens of this county, without distinction of party, should be invited to co-operate in measures to terminate war, that, imprudently commenced, and without due preparation; has been marked in its progress by a series of afflicting disasters, and an uscless and disgraceful waste of blood and trea-

Resolved. That for the above purpo ses, a committee should be appointed to correspond with any similar committees that may be appointed by the other districts of the county, to promote the election of delegates, who will pledge themselves to exert all constitutional means of procuring an honourable peace, and a restoration of the blessngs of commerce.

Which resolutions being fully discussed before the meeting, a question was thereon taken, and they were pass ed by a majority so very decided as to preclude a wish, on the part of the minority, to ascertain the respective num The same committee were then appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the last resolution.

After the committee mentioned above had reported their resolutions, and they had been accepted by a very large majority of those who attended the meeting, Mr. Maxcey rose, and addressed them in a lucid and eloquent speech, pourtraying the calamities resulting from a preposterous war, as well as the juggling which first produced it. Gen. Osborn Williams, having some objection to the resolutions, mounted the rostrum, to express his sentiments on the subjects under discussion; but unfortunately grounded on two points, which above all others he should have carefully avoided. To those acquainted with this gentleman, it is wholly unnecessary to mention the effect or beauties of his speech, for they all consist in the manner of his delivery. Mr. Heath then, at the earnest request of many who attended this meeting, addressed ength, in a forcible and argumentative manner, upon the unfortunate condition to which a misguided policy had involved our once flourishing and happy country. He was followed by Colonel Mercer, in a strain of that popular eloquence for which he has been so justly celebrated. Although debilitated by sickness, he seemed to feel it his duty to yield to the solicitations of his friends, and they soon found how easily their attention could be rivet ted by the magic of his cratory He charmed into silence those of his opponents, by a luminous, and at the same time awful representation of our political affairs, until they appeared almost convinced by the justness of his remarks Had they not been blinded by the same obstinacy which characterises bigots in politics, as well as in religion, they must have been compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the picture which, with the power of an artist, he painted to their imaginations.

Every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety, and it is sincerely to be wished, that a judicious selection of candidates, advocates of peace, may be made, to represent the county in the next general assembly ; and that every constitutional effort will be made to oppose the mad career of administration, and restore our country once more to that delightful state, when the "busy hum of industry" was heard in every street of our cities, and the whole country were the cheering aspect of peace and happiness.

When almost every day brings to our ears the unwelcome intelligence of some new disaster, it would ill become Americans, who husband with attention the liberties of their country, to suffer our of their heroes to sink into the gravithout dropping, the tear of re-which is due to his memory. But

the gradest if not the only cause of our baval commanders, the history of complaint, the British Orders in Council; that the remaining cause since prominontly urged, the impressment of the most martifular state. of the most mortifying nature. While we applaud their brilliant atchievements and view with admiration the glory which has marked their career, we are forced, with reluctance, to dwell on the recent inisfortune of the Chesapeake,

in wo oh the noble Lawrence fell! He early sacrificed the sweets of domestic happiness to embark in the service of his country, and now he is dead, gratitude should yield the willing tribute to his valour, and pour forth her oblations at the tomb which contains the heroes ashes. Eminent alike in naval science and private virtues, he was an ornament to the station which he held. But cut off in the vigour of his days, he has gone down to the silent mansions of death, shrouded with the flag under which he fought. In his death, his wife has to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband, his children tender parent, the navy a strenuous advocate, and his country one of her boldest sons. Although clouds appeared at one time collecting to eclipse his merit, yet he blazed forth in the political firmament as a star of the first magnitude, dazzling every eye with the effulgence of his glory. He fell at a moment when establishing, beyond cavil, the correctness of his favourite doetrine, and giving to the world another convincing proof of the necessity of maritime means for the protection of maritime rights.

This has been so often illustrated by practical experiments, that it has completely overthrown the theories of sophists, and silenced all clamour respect ing such an establishment. As long as virtue is a passport to esteem, so long shall the noble and generous LAWRENCE live in the recollection of his countrymen. And when at some future period, a naval monument may be reared by the wisdom of our republic, to commemorate the brilliant triumphs of our illustrious heroes, his victory over the Peacock will add lastre to his name notwithstanding the subsequent event which lost us the Chesapeake.

For the Maryland Gazette. I send you a paper containing the speech of the Hon. A. C. Hanson, in reply to Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee upon the resolutions of Mr. Webster for requesting information of the president concerning the repeal of the Ber-lin and Milan Decrees. This is the most important subject that has been or can to brought before Congress during this session; because if that decree had been bona fide published, and communicated to our government at the time of its date, the ruinous and ill managed war, in which we are en gaged, would not have been declared. It is important too, as it regards the honour of our government. The French Emperor says, through his mi-nister Bassano, that this repeal was communicated to our charge d'affairs in Paris, at the time of its date, April 1811. Our president, however, did not lay it before Congress, till more than a year afterwards, when we were alrea-dy at war with England for her orders in council; which orders would have been revoked in time to have prevented war, if the French repeal had been communicated to the British government in the year it bears date. Either the French Emperor has been guilty of the baseness of a formal official jalse-hood, or our president has betrayed the high trust reposed in him by the peo-ple. Every American must or ought to feel deeply interested in having an investigation made and the whole truth

To effect this object the enclosed peach was delivered. The ability and clearness of the argument, left no coubt of the necessity of the investigation, while the keenness of the invective, while the keenness of the invective, caused the member who had just been speaking to prevent the disclosure of the truth, to writhe and aweat as if thorns of fire had composed his seat. The public ought to be congratulated upon the acquisition in such perilous times, of talents like Mr. Hanson's, united with a fixed resolution to perform his doty takefully at all bazards, and his duty faithfully at all hazards, an a personal intropidity which nothing can appal. He has already, on severa can appal. He has already, on several occasions, besides the present, afforded proofs of his great abilities in a display of eloquence, which, while it has gratified the expectation of his most sangular friends, has extorted the reluctant applicate of his most bitter political enemies. His constituents, in particular, cannot but he flattered by the result of their anlightened choice, which does so much honour to their discerning, and has reflected lighter upon the first resion of the Lag Congress. That instrument, and has reflected lights upon the first resion of the Lag Congress. That

selves, and must daily draw closer the ties of attachment which now bind them to Mr. Hanson. May a complete restoration of his health, shaken to its base by his sufferings in the cause of liberty, long assure to them the honour of conferring the henefit of such a re-presentative upon the United States!

Nothing can be better calculated than theenelessed speech, to rouse the attention of our fellow-citizens to a consideration of the true causes of the unhappy war in which we are engaged. By publishing it in your able and extensively circulated journal, you will confer an ebligation on A SUBSCRIBER.

MR. HANSON'S

MR. WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS A motion being made for an indefinite postponement, Mr. HANSON rose in reply to Mr. GRUNDY.

He would again* ask the attenti on of the house as long as his strength would enable him to keep the floor, whilst he set forth those views which directed his mind upon the present enquiry. He equally regretted that gentlemen should have dipped ac deeply into the documents connected with this very plain and simple question under discussion, and he necessity he was under of relying, in a particular manner, to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy.) The assertions made by that gentleman, the sentiments he uttered, and the monstrous doctrines he advanced, rendered such a reply unavoidable, if indeed he could ever be disposed to avoid doing his duty. Desirous as he had been from the beginning, to confine the discussion within it's proper metes and bounds, with the hope of having presented to the people a simple, plain proposition, he would not have suffered himself to be led into a tedious investigation, but that it seemed altogether fitting for him to reply to the member from Tennessee.

One of Mr. Hanson's reasons for avoiding the course pursued in the debate of opening upon the house : deluge of documentary evidence was if possible to deprive gentlemen, like the member from Tennessee, of an opportunity to display the lawyer-like dexterity, & a characteristic skil! and cunning, for which he understood the member stood unrivalled and preeminent in the highly civilized, polished and refined state which honored the house with his presence here. As it was, however, Mr. H. did not regret the course that had been taken, because it had been the means of placing the gentleman from Tennessee in the light Mr. H. was most pleased to behold him-of exhibiting him in those native colors dressed in which he would be best recognized by those who best knew him-of displaying him in his true character, of a bitter reviler of one of the great parties in this country and the apole-

gist of France.

Here the Speaker called to order saying, the gentleman from Maryland could not proceed in such ; course of argument-that the epithet "cunning" was not proper to be applied to a member of that house, still more was it out of order to use the words "apologist of France."

Mr. Hanson asked if the same la itude of debate allowed to the gentleman from Tennessee would not be extended to him. The Speaker re-plied "certainly" If it is not, said Mr. H. I must get at the gentleman in some other way—in the course of the argument. Mr. Grundy rose to explain—Mr. H. said he had the floor and meant to keep it; there would be an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Hanson proceeded—It struck
me, Mr. Speaker, with considera-

ble force, and I have no doubt other gentlemen on this floor thought it not less remarkable, that although the enquiry embraced in the resolutions related exclusively to the perfidy and falsehood of the French government presuming innocence at home, after occupying the floor full one hour by the clock, during which time innumerable insinuations were made when not one fact could be substantiated, the gentleman has not uttered one word of reproach, has not suffered a breath of improbation to escape his lips against this France. On the contrary, in the breath that he impugns the principles and arraigns the patriotism of the best and wisest men that adorn our country, be himself seeks to shroul and smooth over the enormities of the French go-

The gentleman apoke of our laboring in our new vocation to sow dis-trust among the people, and to throw obstructions in the way of additions tration, thus weakening the arm of our own government's strengthening

sion, that our new vocal as his old vocation. If I mistaken, air, this is the her ous gentleman, who, during seasion, went about beating arms and enlisting vecture, out, follow me ye of stour out, follow me ye of stour permited the faint hearted now least us.
That gensleman, Mr. Speaker pointing to Mr. Grundy) it should known, can set examples in and of this house, which, I coniess would require a very stout here, a imitate, which, with perfed hose might be shunned, nor should rechest be denounced as famt when should pause, paipitate and shall der at the bare idea of such in. in his vocation without danger a interruption from me in his spin r pursuits. But who are the friends of " the fast anchored ite (and I hope she will long r main he anchored ; I trust in God, she will not be loosed from her mooring, a feast until the Colossal power of France is at an end-we have no-thing to disguise or conceal upon this subject) that he accuses of werkening the arm of government and aiding the enemy! - Think you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon, gentlems alluded to would suffer by a companson of public and private virue with the member from Tennesse. I will not do irreverence to the en hairs of the venerable and exit characters (pointing to Col. Picker ing, just before him, and meaning also Judge Benson and Col. Steam whose lives have been dedicated the service of their countrywhose bosoms the flame of para-otism still burns bright, and came be extinguished by the snow then -I will not disparage their fair vistues by any such comparison. He sir, the reputation of the models political excellence and moral word that we delight to honor, restructe a base of adomant. They are lined high up above the reach of oblogs

or crimination from that quater. The gentleman in his seal, to us odious suspicion upon the friends of peace, has said, the hon gentlems rom New-York (Mr. Grow out-Herods Herod, our Carle-reaghs Lord Castlereagh," when is his own exhibition, the gentless from Tennessee out Bobadil's badil, and out-Bassano's Bassion At the same time he loudly calling on the hom gentleman from No. Hampshire, no longer to supports resolutions by proxy, when he has self was made a mouth-piece by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mo

Calhoun.) The gentleman charges the the rity with being the cause of thems said Mr. H. Did he mean to up that they had been laughed or said culed into the measure! This wa paying a left-handed compliments deed to the understanding, and bet political attributes of the menths rule the country, as well as to own sense and judgment. The unit was, they had waded so far, it so better to go on than turn back. The had so completely committed the selves in their bullying systemtheir policy of addressing themselve to the fears of England, that, a cording to their own miscom notions of consistency and home they were obliged to go on, all n treat being cut off—no avenue be left open for escape. Mr. H. be spoke of a self-created committee Congressmen who called on the President, and required him to st the house a message recommends war. He said, the first dense was unsuccessful, but the sees succeeded, when he was given understand, that his re-election pended upon his recommending at once. Mr. H. inveighed in stretterms against such a state of the when a Presidential election, made to depend upon a recommend made to depend upon a recomme dation of war.

In answer to the doctrine of a ral treason, Mr. H. spoke of the Western insurrection, and continue ted the conduct of federalists with that of the democrate the Altho' grouning and aweating until the pressure of the privations afflictions induced by an unrighted and wasteful. and wasteful war, they had my combined to rebal against the swernment, and point their balos against their own country. The claimed nothing but the pricks which was the birth right of archives and the birth right of man in this free country, of of

n the very soul of the rement for many years press, as now sent to Russia, to intri n the cantinent of Europe. A gat ruling party during the Fre Asiatic doctrines bileocated a can of carrying on the war. N ut a helot or a cerf could harbo is boson such hideous defor principles, and he who did enter hein was unworthy of being a n her of a free community, much of having a seat on this floor. had not the patience or philoso to treat this subject as it, might treated by others. Even in the sit was for lofty and correct se sents, some men of reputed s terrified by the threatening as of affairs, as actually to ask the hwful to oppose war, now the try and success with which the inne of moral treason, passive Mence and non-resistance was seminated, wherever agents of be found base enough to do lobs for their employers. There was no way of termin this war, if the house, who hel

purse strings of the nation, w The house owed all its impor and authority to the power o purse. They alone held the strings of the nation. To this tate of the constitution, they s dipg as the floating plank on t was in the power of the hor minate this bloody and disas contest with a nation willing st peace with us, and that man indeed morally guilty of treason would furnish the means of ru his country under the impre-entertained by the minority o wir. With the conviction w be his mind in strong and ind characters, Mr. H. would fee a traitor, if he aided in supp the means to bring the republi premature but inevitable fate, var was continued another ye ar as the actions and the thes of the dominant part heir leaders were a criteri

adge by.
Mr. H: said, that nothing b

pitit, perseverance and patr the federal party, had sav

ation so long from falling in tags of France. They deaver er and closer to the country anger encreased. But for the eir ardent and unintermitti mions to save the nation, fre restest of all sublunary mi irs ago we should have fal the snare set for us by th estroyer of nations. By a sle ate process, said he, has the g state of intense suffering, scontent and danger been b onstant as the vane upon th e points to the quarter when vetse breeze, as faithfully tidle designates the north measures of the present near and preceptor pointed or. True they had occas ned and shifted their meas itter of form as circumstandited-now relaxing, now ! diavigorating their system e political barometer nev ived us. The state-vane ewed whether the wind se ount Monticello or Gallia's lich the weather-wise con one and the same thing, in the effect upon the politic the effect upon the politic the compass and the H the compass and the H adacted the great mariner aducted the great mariner mad the globe, and the pelled his bark along, his dominating minds of the ty, driven on by head atro u, have the master magical the scenes, so beautifully
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ment, conducted this plants the alluring night of the the alluring night of wamps, through briars and quagnires. But, to ear ago the disastrous ever passed in review befor our e one long unbroken is betrayed a distemper that, A peculiar proclif was perceived in all our ions, and a treasonable to false alarms was the et those who fareasw are to false who fareasw are to false who fareasw are to false who fareasw are

n the very soul of the go on the continent of Europe. After peaking of the conduct of the present ruling party during the French war, he again assailed the stavish Asiatic doctrines alleocated as a acan of carrying on the war. None his bosom such hidegua deformed principles, and he who did entertain principles, and he will did entertain them was unworthy of being a member of a free community, much less of having a seat on this floor. He had not the patience or philosophy to treat this subject as it, might be treated by others. Even in the dis-trict he represented, distinguished as it was for loity and correct seatiments, some men of reputed sense terrified by the threatening aspect of affairs, as actually to ask the opinion of a lawyer, how far it was hwful to oppose war, now that it try and success with which the docinne of moral treason, passive obe-Vience and non-resistance was diseminated, wherever agents could be found base enough to do such lobs for their employers.

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There was no way of terminating this war, if the house, who held the perse strings of the nation, would grant the supplies to carry it on. The house owed all its importance and authority to the power of the purse. They alone held the purse strings of the nation. To this feathe of the constitution, they should clips as the floating plank on the o-cen—as the rock of their salvation. It was in the power of the house to rminate this bloody and disastrous contest with a nation willing to be at peace with us, and that man was indeed morally guilty of treason, who would furnish the means of ruining his country under the impressions entertained by the minority of this wir. With the conviction written haracters, Mr. H. would feel like traitor, if he aided in supplying be means to bring the republic to a remature but inevitable fate, if the that quatter. var was continued another year, of n the friends of ir as the actions and the hearty thes of the dominant party and fr. Grosvess)
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Mr. H. said, that nothing but the

pitt, perseverance and patriotism no's Bassos stion so long from falling into the ings of France. They deaved clo-er and closer to the country as her inger encreased. But for their un-onquerable attachment to liberty, y, when he has outh-piece by the eir ardent and unintermitting exmoss to save the nation, from the restest of all aublinary miseries, tars ago we should have fallen in-the snare set for us by the fellharges the circ cause of thems he mean to up laughed or sale estroyer of nations. By a slow but are process, said he, has the exist-g state of intense suffering, alarm, laughed or said sure? This was decompliments tanding, and but of the mental as well as to be gment. The unlied so far, it was scontent and danger been brought on this people. As direct and as chatant as the vane upon the steee points to the quarter whence the md blows, and shi'ts with every werse breeze, as faithfully as the stdle designates the north, have ted so far, it so turn back. The committed the bullying system-ressing themselve neasures of the present incumat of the palace, and his predeare and preceptor pointed to this are. True they had occasionally ried and shifted their measures in mer of form as circumstances relited—now relaxing, now bracing distinguishing their everter—but ingland, that, a tency and home to go on, all re dinvigorating their system—but political barometer never de-ived us. The state-vane always swed whether the wind set from mo avenus tili ape. Mr. H. he ated committee no called on h quired him to sen ount Monticelto or Gallia's shore, ich the weather wise considered one and the same thing, in regard the effect upon the political sea-

the first densil, but the second he was given his re-election or recommending states Yes sir, said he, as regularly he compass and the Heavens ducted the great mariner Cooke in veighed in street police his bark along, have the dominating minds of the ruling ntial election to upon a recomme driven on by head strong pashave the master magicians bethe doctrine of a . H. spoke of oction, and control of federal state and awaring at the privations and awaring the privations at the privations are they had see that against the spoint their bares on country. The put the private and the private are country. the scenes, so beautifully dizen-to amuse the eye and divert the sment, conducted this deluded ment, conducted this deluded the like the alluring night lamp, is simps, through brists, thick-and quagmires. But, to foretell, and quagmires. But, to foretell, are 150 the disastrous events that a passed in review before us, in our side long unbroken functeal a, betrayed a distempered imation. A peculiar practicity to was perceived in all our specious, and a treasonable excitations, and a treasonable excitations, and a treasonable excitations, and a treasonable excitations who fareasy and were to false alatins was charged at those who fareasy and were treasonable achemic of the treascendanc achemics of the treascendanc achemics of the treascendanc achemics.

of their authors. Indeed whoever ard, ordering him to repair to the had the hardihood to venture a pro- Halfway House between Hampton diction of miscarriage, was assauled and York, as Hampton had been tawith the ready argument of minions and pensioners—the cry of tory was thrown into his face like a bowl of diately—the greater portion to render water. The lamp post, the l cold water. The lamp post, the guillotine, or the gallows, was a punishment scarcely ignominious emough for the man who dare oppose this most righteous, honorable and profitable war!

Mr. H. here proceeded to shew, that the war had no other foundation but a false and mistaken datain a word that it was bettomed on a falsehood, and therefore the minority should not be strung up as moral raitors, or have their throats cut for opposing it in a constitutional way unlike the opposers of the French war of '98, the only way in which it had been opposed, and he haped would continue to be opposed, with a zeal and constancy commensurate with the great and salutary objects to be attained.

He began with the celebrated "triangular report" as it was called of 1808, which assumed the alternative of war, embargo or submission. declaring that "war with one of the belligerents would be submission to the other." He asserted, (and called upon gentlemen then in the house, who were of the committee of foreign relations, in 1808, to con tradict him if they could undertake to do so) that the report mentioned proceeded from the pen of the President was not the production of the committee, but was handed over by the Executive to one of the heads of department, who handed it to the committee. Of course the stand taken was by the Executive-it was their act, and they were thus pledged to the United States, and to the two great belligerents of Europe to preaerve a strict neutrality, a faithful impartiality towards them, &c. (To be continued.)

From the Federal Gazette of Tuesday COMMUNICATED. Extract of a letter from Norfolk

dated June 24. " Since the English re-embarked number of deserters from them have come in and been taken in the woods; I have seen about 50, mostly Frenchmen :- Report says the number is from 150 to 200.

It is generally believed that Adm. Cockburn was shot in one of the barges, there is a general officer found, with epaulets on, and (as is said) recognised to be him.

We are still apprehensive of the enemy making further attempts; their ships continue in the same situation. All the militia here are under arms, it is supposed we have from 7000 to 8000 men in Norfolk, all in fine spirits. The deserters say the enemy have about 4000 troops on board, and had intended attacking Norfolk to-day."

A gentleman from Richmond, who came passenger in the stage from Washington informs, that Maj. Corbin is not killed, as was at first supposed, but only wounded in the arm. And that the burning of the two houses, (mentioned in the Norfolk account) gave rise to the report that Hampton was burned.

> HAMPTON TAKEN. Ledger Office, Norfolk, Friday, June 25.

Until this morning, the enemy, made no movement of importance. About 5 o'clock the British made an attack by land a d water upon Hampton. One party landed about 5 miles above that place, while another proceeded directly by water. Our information is derived from a person who saw what passed from this side of Hampton Roads. He states that the firing was kept up for one hour and 45 minutes, when it ceased, and he distinctly saw the barges row into the creek, and land at Hampton. The firing from the Fort ceased with that of the musketry. We cannot state what became of the troops stationed there, but it is to be hoped they have escaped. The force was, as we un-derstood, between six and eight hundred.

Two houses were set on fire by the rockets, but our informant thinks the fire was extinguished.

RICHMOND, (Va.) June 26, 12 o'clock. Brought by express this morning, at

of June. "Mr. Scott has this moment ar-"Mr. Scott has this moment arrived from York—he informs that an express had arrived there about I o'clock yesterday with the dread-tal melancholy news of the capture of Hampton. The express was sent to an other of the 11sth regiment who was in York, from Col. How-

Yours with respect, &c. WILLIAM WALKER Col. Commandant of the 68 Regiment, V. M.

James Barbour, Esq. The Express arrived at 1 o'clock this morning—and the Council were immediately convened. Mean were promptly taken and are in a train of rapid execution. The mi-litia of New Kent and Charles City have been called out by the Executive, the militia of Chesterfield and Hanover have been ordered, the 1st to rendezvous at Broad Ruck, and the last at the Oaks. Two troops of cavalry, viz. from Powhatan and Goochland have also been called out by the Executive.

The militia of Warwick, York, ames City and Elizabeth City, have also been called out by their colonels commandant.

* The Express is an intelligent man and states the attack om-menced yesterday morning at 4 by water—Congreve Rockets led the way which set fire to Hampton— The enemy had effected a landing at Hampton-they were met gallantly by our militia-maj. Gowen L. Corbin of York county is killed-and capt. Robert Anderson of Williamsburg, either killed or taken prisoner to tell the British are said to have about 30 troopers. What was the extent of the loss on our side cannot be ascertained-it is believed that most of our troops were retiring to the Half-Way-House, which was to be a rendezvous for the surrounding militia.

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX. Yesterday arrived at this port ship Henry, capt. Gardiner, 5 days from Halifax. In this ship came passenger, Mr. CHEW, late purser of the frigate Chesapeake. Mr. C. is the bearer of the official account of the capture of the United States' frigate Chesapeake, from the senior surviving Officer, (Lieut, Budd.)

Mr. Chew informs, that Lieut. Ludlow, died of his wounds the 13th and was buried with military honors. Also, that the Chesapeake, had 48 men killed, and 97 wounded-13 of which have since died-Peter Adams boatswain, among the numberthat the officer of the Shannon, acknowledged they had three officers and 28 men killed, and 56 wounded —20 of which he was informed have since died—that the explosion on board the Chesapeake was the Armchest, which blew up-occasioned by a hand-granade threw from on board the Shannon, and that the loss of the Chesapeake was in consequence of every officer being killed and wounded. He also informs, that the Shannon had part of the crew of the Tenedos, and that the total number of men she had on board was 376.

The Shannon was so much injured from the fire of the Chesapeake, that it was with difficulty they could get her into port, by bailing and

pumping. The Frederick Augustus, taken by the Sir John Sherbroke, on her passage from Cadiz, had been cleared and was to sail for Newport with all the surviving officers of the Chesapeake, except Lieut. Budd and three midshipmen, who had to remain and return with the crew.

About day break the unity were discovered with their barges pulling to the shore, about two and a hall or three miles above the upper point of Crany-Island-about 400 effected their landing without any opposition or loss, there being no force to oppose them, and being out of reach of the artillery on Grany-Islandbut another detachment which pulled directly for Crany Island, met with a different reception. The batteries were manned by the troops stationed on the island, and a detathment of the seamen commanded by the officers of the Constellation, who opened a heavy fire that compelled the enemy to retreat with great loss. Three barges were sunk—one was taken with 18 men on board, belonging to a foreign regiment. Our officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, exhibited the utmost coolness and enthusiasm.

Foiled in the attempt on Crany-Island, the anemy has landed the whole of the force embarked, about 3 miles above that Island, where he pelled the enemy to retreat with

The prisoners state that the ex-pedition was commanded by Admi-ral Cockburn. They also report that the Junon received 9 shot in her hull, and many men killed, and her rigging much damaged.

The enemy threw many rockets

but without effect.

The infantry and riflemen have that had their share of the action, as by the artillery, that he did not come within the reach of small arms. An attack is expected tonight, but the Island will be defended to the last extremity.

The number of troops including marines for lauding, are said to be about 3000-those already landed from 1000 to 1200-This we give as report. [Ledger.]

FROM NEW-LONDON. The facts mentioned, we have from an eye witness, and give them full cre-

The sch. Eagle sailed from this port on the 15th inst. On Friday afternoon at half past 2, she was taken by the barges of the Ramilies, of 74 guns, then the only vessel at anchor of New-London, about 7 miles from the Light House. There was one frigate at the time in sight in the offing under weigh. The enemy attempted to take the sch-along side of the 74, but the wind and tide would not admit of it. Signals were made, boats came from the 74, and the men (about 100) began to unload the vessel. While they were thus en-gaged the Eagle blew up, and every man, boat, and the vessel were blown to atoms, not a vestige of either remained in sight after the explosion. The crew of the Eagle had previously made their escape in their boat

> COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 22d inst, at her residence in this county, Mrs. Ann M'Cauley, in the 83d year of her age. Though time had brought about the period, such an event was expected, her death is sincerely lamented as a neighbour, friend, and parent: She was exemplary in religion, and left this world in full persuasion of inheriting eternal life. A firm belief in the doctrines of Christianity was to her a consoling balm, "that it has God for its author, Salvation for its end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter." Her long indisposition was sustained with that fortitude and forbearance, that marked to all around her the pious Christian, whose hope and belief were not of the things of this world, but of a future and eternal happiness in the mansions of heavenly bliss! She met the approaching scene with a willingness, that convinced those who surrounded her dying bed, that death was nothing to that mind which considered eternity as the career of its existence. What are the frowns of fortune to those who claim an eternal world as their inheritance? What is the loss of friends to that heart which feels with more than natural conviction, that it shall quickly rejoin them in a more tender, intimate, and permanent intercourse, than that of which this life is susceptible? What are the vicissitudes of external things to a mind which strongly and uniformly anticipates a state of endless and immutable felicity? Sweet sleep! to a spirit which is conscious of being the offspring and adopt-ed child of God! Who knows that its omnipotent father will, in proper time, effectually assert the dignity and privilege of his nature.

"At the great day of recordence behold, Devoid of fear, the fatal sook unfold! Then wafted upwards to the blissful seat, From age to age my grateful song re-

peat; My light, my life, my God, my Savi-And rival angels in the praise of thee."

SARAH ANN WATERS, Has just received, at her shop in Church-street, Annapolis, a fresh as-sortment of Ladies dress and undress Shoes & Slippers,

ong which are a few ladies retired ppers, on the most reduced terms. July 1, 1813:

General Orders,

Annapolis, June 28, 1813.

THE Officers commanding detachments of the militia, who have been or dered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnishmaterics, and others who have furnishmaterics. missaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and eccond class to hold themselves in readiness to note at the shortest notice. Hy order

Millinery & Fancy Store The Lades of Annapolit and its view ty are respectfully informed, that

ELIZABETH HURST, Has just received an Elegant Assort-

Straw Bornels & Hats, Among which are some of the newest, patterns. Also an elegant assortment of

Plain and Pearl edge, Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Silk Cords, Sheneal, and Ginps, Silk Laces & Paris Net, White and Coloured Satins, Virginia Silks, Laventines, Plain and Plaided Mantras, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured, Plain, and Plaid. Ed. Gloves Extra Long and Short Latgue Fens, &c.

June 17.

3w.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23d

June, 1813. In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 eclock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick town. By order,

JONA, PINKNEY, Cash,

NOTICE.

The subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, a tract of land called Locust HILLS, and a vacancy thereto, and upon the sale thereof, a good and sufficient title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock on said day.

John Collins, Zachariah Collins, John B. Collins, Joseph Collins.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William M'Cauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are requested to make known the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted

JOSEPH EVANS, Adm'r. £ 24, 1813.

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

J. HUGHES,

Family Medicines So justly celebrated, in all parts of the

United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and

eruptions.
Lec's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-ters of administration de bonis son on the estate of John Wasteneys, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, from the orphans court of said county. All persons having claims against said es-tate, are requested to bring them in le-gally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to said expens to Ciake immediate payment to JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm.

June 10. X B. B. N. W. A.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market street, where he intends carrying on the DRY GOOD business, under the firm of White & Sandt, he particularly requests all those indeleted to him to make immediate payment to him in Haltimore, or to Ridgely & Pindell, Annapolis, who are authorized to give receipts for any monies paid them on his uccuust.

GIDFON WHITE

GIDEON WHITE.

On Friday last the enemy's ships not under way and stood up towards Hampton Roads.—The 74's and one frigate, with a number of smaller vessels, came to & anchored off Willoughby's Point, & three frigates proceed-ed into the Roads. The headmost frigate came up nearly as high as the Quarantine Ground, when perceiving some vessels coming down James River, she dispatched a couple of barges to cut them off. Fortunately, however, some of the gun boats that were ordered down to Craney Island, got under way in time to defeat their pue ose, and one throwing a few shot at them they put back to the frigate. In the evening the two sternmost frigates retrogaded as far as Old Point under which they came to anchor; the headmost one anchored about two or three miles higher up .- The position of this ship afforded a favorable opportunity to the gun boats to prove their utility or uselessness, and either to wipe away the reproach so generally and liberally bestowed on them, or sink into utter insignificance and disgrace.

Commodore Cassin, who commands the navy yard & flotilla at this place determining to avail himself this opportunity, mustered all the gun boats that could be manned, amounting in number to 15, and ordered them down to Craney Island on Saturday. In the afternoon of that day it was pretty generally understood, that an attack would be made by the gun boats on the enemy's uppermost frigate, in the course of the night; and as this was the first time they had attempted any thing, anxiety and eager curiosity for the result was depicted in every countenance; every one were impatient to know how Mr. Jefferson's bull dogs would acquit themselves; and whether the philosopher's system would prove upon trial, a monument of his wisdom or his folly

The ebb-tide making about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, Captain Tarbrough, to whom the command was given, waited until then before he got under way. There could not have been a more favorable time for the enterprize; there was not a breath of air stirring, and the ter was perfectly smooth. Under cover of night they swept down within a mile and a half of the object of attack. At half past 3 they commenced the action, and had two good fires at the frigate before she returned a single shot. But after slipping her cable and setting all sail she opened her fire on the boats. The cannonading thus commenced on both sides, was kept up with very little intermission for about an hour and a quarter, when the frigate ceased firing, and our anxious tars were cheered with the brilliant prospect of a complete victory. Much however to their mortification, the lower ships which at the beginning of the engagement had crouded all sail and sent their boats ahead to tow up to the assistance of their consort, just at this flattering moment caught a breeze, and in a few minutes were within effective gun-shot of the boats and joined the silenced frigate. All three of them opened a tremendous fire upon our little armada, which they returned in a spirited style for half an hour, when there being no further prospect of injuring the enemy from his great superiority of farm, and the wind by this time many aprong up, which militated greatly against the gun boats, the commodore conceived it necessary to relinquish the contest and return with the flotilla to Craney-Island, having for an hour and a quarter fought 15 guns against 50, and for half an hour against 150!

The injury sustained on our side was unusually & unexpectedly small; a mere bagatelle. On board of No. 136 com'd by Sailing Master Hotace Smith, one 18th ball struck the main-mast, and killed - Allison, master's mate. No. 154, S. M. John Nants, one 32lb. ball between wind and water; the aperture was instantly plugged up, and the boat continued firing. Some of the other boats, were a little decomposed in their rigging, but not a man killed or wounded except the one before mentioned. Of course the damage done to the enemy cannot be ascertained; but it was no doubt considerable from the superiority of the boats in point of metal, and the coolness and deli-

be metal, and the coolness and deli-beration with which the guns were managed.

It is the opinion of all the officers that the frigate the attack was first made on, must have been complete-ly cut in her hull, as the should per-ceive many of the shot strike her

side. Had the weather continued calm a little longer, so asto prevent the coming up of the lower frigates, she would have inevitably fallen into our hands; as it is, however, we have the consolation of knowing that the little naval force placed at the disposal of Com. Cassin, has been employed in a manner creditable to the bravery and enterprise of the American character. The gun boats have so far succeeded, on the occasion, as to gain a favorable nion even from their most opposers.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in town from its commencement to its close; and vast crowds of citizens hurried down to Lambert's and Swell's Point, the Quarantine House, &c. to behold the (to them) novel spectacle, which, to one who never witnessed such an exhibition, was awfully sublime.

This during and provoking attack has no doubt, enraged the proud spirit of the enemy to its highest pitch, and as the notorious Cockbutn, is chief in command, he will probably attempt to satiste his vengelul malignity by the perfor-mance of scenes similar to those of Havre-de-Grace, &c. but he may be assured, that he will meet with a far different reception; every soldier and every citizen, will be at his post; will meet him on the strand, and dispute every inch of ground. No thing serious, however, is apprehended by any one.

A REINFORCEMENT.

A fleet consisting of 4 74's and 7 frigates came in from sea on Saturday under a press of sail, and proceeded up as high as Crnmp's Hill. when the wind commenced to blow a smart gale from the westward, they dropped anchor for the day On Sunday at ten A. M. the three frigates remaining in the roads after the attack of the gun-boats were joined by 7 others, and in the course of the day 8 sail more moved up above Willoughby's, making in all six 74's and 12 frigates and sloops of war; they are moored in a line from Willoughby's up to Hampton Bar. Two frigates left the Bay last evening and went to sea.

Admiral Warren is at anchor off Hampson. Cockburn has shifted his flag to a frigate. Three of the frigates, 6 schooners, and 50 or 60 barges are full of troops.

For the present there can be no communication by water between James and Nansemond Rivers and this place, without imminent danger.

FERRY

ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE. The fast sailing sloop Caroline, is now ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent-Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles ; by much the shortest route. A careful, sober, obliging captain is employed. Perry Office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's,

near the dock.

June 17. N. B. The editors of the Easton Star and People's Monitor, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county.

R. I. JONES.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been ap-pointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vac-Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post-and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as wiff enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own finily from the small pox, with certainly, without any trouble, danger, or c

All letters on this subject to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore. June 17

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Wastern Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving jadgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to set on the business of

By order, THS, MARRIS, J Annapolis, June 17.

B. CURRAN.

A variety of Blue Cloths,
Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens White and Corded Marseilles; Cambrick Muslin and Shirting Cambricks,

Irish Linens and Long Lawn, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Bilk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrick, & Hankerchiefs And a good assortment of Union Facore spun Cotton for Weaving, and ed cotton for knitting and netting.

In apolis, May 13, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction on Monday
the 9th of August next, a Valuable
Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint's
Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland, Richard Grahame, Daniel Kent, James Wilson, John H. Chew. May 20th, 1813,

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne-Arundel county, and having alletted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent applications at the residences of persons for the payment of taxes will of course be impracticable, therefore I am induced by a feeling consideration for individual convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effect to induce every person concerned to pre-pare to meet the call when made. To say that I naturally feel inclined to show indulgence, would be unnecessary, it is proved by numerous instances; but weighty considerations make it an imperious duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by law for, although it may be alledged, the circumstances of the times has in many cases lessened the facility of raising money, this may be urged with equal force against me, by those who have claims on the levy list; therefore my particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facilitated my collection, by making payment of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please accept my sincere thanks, and I again solicit a continuation of their favours in the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorised to receive monies and pass re-

R. WELCH, of Ben. Collector A. A. County.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Wheterefort, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of suddy insolvent debtors, and the several applements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on eath, being annexed to his peti-tion, and having satisfied me that he has re-sided in the state of Maryland two years imsided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcooft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively. Jefore the third Monday in Senten. cessively, before the third Monday in Septem ber next, give notice to his creditors, to appear ber next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Whetcroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this and day of April, 1813. A Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Gronga Pool. 8, of said county, praying for the beucht of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on eath, being snacased to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately proceeding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confissance for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Pool be discharged from imprisonments and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Carette for three months successively before the third Monday of September nest, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said sounty on the said third Monday of September, for the jurpose of recommending a trained for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the bettefit of the act as prayed for. Guern ender my hand this twenty-third day of Amilians and the bettefit of the act as prayed for. Guern ender my hand this twenty-third day of Amilians. Anne-Arundel County, sc

In Council,

May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, be published once a week for three weeks published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; People's Montor, Easton; German paper at Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette, Hagar's-town; Federal Republican, George-town; Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A further supplement to the net, enti-Hed, An act for regulating the mode

lied. An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of Assembly therein ments oned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted to the General Assembly of Mairiland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the end of the session of the next General Assembly of Maryland, ho execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this-state, shall issue upon any judgement or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state, provided the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial districts within which such person or persons respectively reside, or before any two of the justices of the peace of the county, or before one justice of the peace, on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, and together with not less than two other persons, such as the said judge or justices shall approve of, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed, which confession shall be in manner and form following: " You A. B C. D. and E. F. do Jointly and severally confess judgment to G H. for the aum of and costs, which were recovered by the day of — in the year of our Lord one thou sand — in the — court, or (as the case may be) before — Esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for - county, the said sum of money and costs, to be levied of your Bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with the additional costs thereon;" which confession shall be signed by the judge or justices before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the case may be) shall immediately, on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hands and seals, to the party confess-ing the judgment; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to forbear serv-ing the execution on the body, goods, or chat tels, lands or tenements, of the person so ob-taining such certificate; and that if any per-taining such certificate; who hereafter, shall son now in execution, or who hereafter be taken in execution, or whose goods or chattels. lands or tenements, are now or hereafter shall be taken in execution, before the end of the next session of the general assembly, shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained and delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, proner or constable, (as the case may be) to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so tak-en in execution, to the person or persons a-gainst whom such execution may have issued, gainst whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due upon any such execution, and provid-ed the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff coroner or constable, (as the case may be ;) and the ludge or justices before whom the judgment shall be confessed as aforesaid, shall within thirty days thereafter, under the penality of ten dollars for every negled, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect, after the expiration of the said thirty days, return the same to the clerk or register (as the case may be) of the respective sourts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded, for which recording, such clerk or register ment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded, for which recording, such clerk or register shall receive as a fee eight cents; and in case the said confession was on the judgment of a justice of the peace, then such confession of judgment shall be returned to the clerk of the county where the said justice may reside, to be by him recorded, and for the recording of which he shall be entitled to receive eight cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indicament, in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

2) And be it enacted. That from and after the end of the next session of the general assembly, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to sue out execution on judgments so as aforesaid confessed, or judgments so as aforesaid superceded, without suing out a scire faciate, or being subject to further delay against the principal, his securities, or either or them, any law to the contrary notwithstand-

of them, any law to the contrary not withstanding.

And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosing and sale of mortgaged property, has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity or codets of law exercising equirable jurisdiction within this state, no sale shall tries place before the end of the next session of the general assembly of this state; provided that the mortgagor or mortgagors, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall ampually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagors or morgages. his, her, or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or accurities, to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the padicial district, or two justices of the peace of the contrary wherein the mortgaged property is and increase shall incvertibless continues a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property; and in

if it shall appear to the said that the said application is they shall issue a sum sheriff or constable of a within a fixed reasonable time to be in such auminon, to anter into aposition of the tame judgment, with ties, to be approved of by said judg and upon the failure or neglect of or persons to comply with the results auminon contained, the said tices, upon proof of the account mon, or of its being left at the abode of the person or persons about have been served, are bered deliver, upon the same being at statement under his or their ham of the issuing of such summon, a tire of compliance therewaits upon ty whereas to the blerk or register where such confession of judgment ed, the plaintiff or plaintiff. or shareof to the elerk or feeluler of the only where such confession of judgment was entered, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the eriginal judgment may have and use the same provedings thereon which might or could have been that if this act had never passed, provided at ways, that if after the expiration of the that mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof standards are presented to the last of the same force as the certificate that have the same force and the certificate that have the same force as

ed into, and a certificate thereof columns such certificate shall have the same fone and operation, as it, would have had order this as, it no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the said confession of judgment shall be returned and returned in the same manner, and under the same profiles, as are herein before prescribed.

3. dad be it entered. That in all and very case where the person or persons, against what g. And be it enacted. That in all and con-case where the person or persons, against when any judgment or decree hath heretofore her obtained, have superceded the same in 12 mass ner prescribed by the original all to which us is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to unprese the original judgment or decree, in the name pointed out by this aff, and such confeases shall operate as a stay of execution, as shall operate as a stay of execution as well as on the said original judgment as upon the said

former confession. 6. And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which doth not purport to carry interest on the soney or tobacco for which the same was obtaed, shall be stayed by reason of any confening
as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest has the date of such confession, and it shall ask may be lawful for the party who may beesle sue out execution on said confession of jusmeat, or the original judgment ou which was confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money, or tobacco, from the date of the said confession, by easiaing on the execution his claim of more from the time when the said confession was entered into, and the sheriff, coroner or casstable, as the case may be, shall levy such interest accordingly. rest accordingly

7. And he it exacted, That no distress for me shall be made until the expiration of the ser session of the general assembly, provided detenant or tenants enter into bond to the inditenant or tenants enter into book to be let lord c. landlords, his, her or their executive administrators, with such security, and is as penalty, as two justices of the percent which said rent may have accrued are measured in shall approve of, conditioned for the payof the sum due after the expiration of the session of the general assembly, with septemble from the time the said rent because it and the said bond, so as afore aid raken, the better the same, to be by them delivered to her ounty, wherein the lands or te son or persons to whom the tent is or may so as aforesaid due, and in case any disafor rent shall be made before the end of it

so as aforesaid due, and in case any desafor rent shall be made before the ess of the next session of the general astembly of kiry land, if the persons so as aforesaid disconhall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, it justices so as aforesaid taking the said shall grant a certificate thereof so the poor persons so as aforesaid distressed, and said certificate being delivered distressed, and it is an ing the distress on his being paid, or seem being given for the fees incurred, by the distress, the officer making the said diem shall, and he is hereby authorised and district the person or persons so distressed.

B. And be it exacted. That if any person to whom any fuch bond that he executors or administrators of any person fuffering from the infufficiency of fecunity on fuch bond, it shall and may be limit, her or them to apply to the training him, her or them to apply to the training them, then to any other two justices of qualification of the said justices, or either them, then to any other two justices of the country aforefaid, sho said they deem the faid application well for cause sotice; under their hands and feals, served upon the person or persons, the cuttors or administrators, by whom the bond was given, or left at his, her or them bales of abode, requiring him, her or them place of abode, requiring him, her or them place of abode, requiring him, her or them place of abode, requiring him, her or them by place of abode, requiring him, her or them place of the country afores. bond was given, or left at his place of abode, requiring him, in a fixed reafonable time ther to a new bond, with other fecurity ed of by the faid juffices, and up failure to comply with the faid n it thall and may be lawful for the or his executors or administrates the faid boud was executed, to for on the faid boud, and to distrais for which the fame was given, it manner as he, sie or they, might, done before the passage of this additional of the next session of the guest Maryland, the tenantion temass, distingly by, through or under him, shall hord and occupy the lands of or the rent due for the occupant band hath been given as aforesis and if that case the landlard or his ter or their executors or administrate.

COL LXX.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

CRUECH-STREET, ARRAPOLIS. Price Three Dollars per Annua R WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIO

(Concluded.) He then cited the law of A rance and England, and empower the President to suspend of non-intercourse in favour ther that should accede to our er, and enforce it against the per that should decline an arrar ent-the "fact" of such repea e declared by proclamation. splained how and wherefore ord "fact" was introduced into

on-intercourse law of 1810. Bec. was thought, by those oppose he arrangement with Mr. Eral hat the Executive had transcer is powers, by proclaiming the ent to be repeated, when the resis to take effect in future. ers as bearing no such mean at to require an unconditions tal to take effect at the time. buld say nothing of the mann hich both houses endeavoure entravene that arrangement, bu disavowal in England, and reaking the plighted faith o trament; but it was certain ord fact was introduced in the aw, in order more clearly to a meaning, and to guard aga scend departure from its spir

etter. Nevertheless the Du at taken as a repeal, coming the strict meaning of the au bough the repeal was therein ent, and not an actual bona) cal, as contemplated by the That were those conditions? ngland should repeal her ord blockade, or the United hould cause her rights to be r in other words take part the common enemy," which nally done, before an author frepeal was published by d presented to England. rench government has itse shed the proof of this fact, thich grew the present reso hese new principles of bl according to the Napoleon lockade to be legal, must ortified place, and there mu vestiture by sea and lane ording to the same code eclared to be an extension ory, a floating colony, to earch therefore is an inve territories of a neutral, et of war. For not repelli avasion, France chastises

ouzniera seize or confiscate the reach of the Imperial othat Buonaparte will sink tory and burn our colony, e do not resist by war the y his rival! Oh most just, ad loving ally! Mr. H. said, when the Mr. H. said, when the adore's letter was first pullis country, not one manted supposed for a momba President would take as coming within the mante law of May, 1810, be appear a proviso was palpausable, being a condition ussible, being a condition su ont, and not a condition su ir. Hanson assorted, upon which he deemed altoge hat the President himself received the Duke's b ounced it " JEBUITICAL. sed himself in terms a e belief, that he would i

eneral order to her corsairs

em and destroy, while in

it as coming within the law of May 1810, statutatending this, and lable evidence upon the ster itself, to the amazeu accerning honests men, all recollected to his overshing, on the accept nument, on the second se President did issue: ation declaring the fact tal of the Berlin and Mil

MARY HAND GAMBUNDS

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

COL LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1813.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CRUZON-STREET, ARNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars per Annum

MR. HANSON'S WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS (Concluded.)

He then cited the law of May sio, holding out the same terms to nce and England, and empowerthe President to suspend the of non-intercourse in favour of ther that should accede to our ofer, and enforce it against the powent—the "fact" of such repeal to rplained how and wherefore the ord "fact" was introduced into the on-intercourse law of 1810. Because was thought, by those opposed to he arrangement with Mr. Erskine, hat the Executive had transcended is powers, by proclaiming the or-ers to be repeated, when the repeal sis to take effect in future. The awwis then construed by its maers as bearing no such meaning, at to require an unconditional re-tal to take effect at the time. He ould say nothing of the manner in hich both houses endeavoured to entravene that arrangement, before u disavowal in England, and thus reaking the plighted faith of goord fact was introduced in the new w, in order more clearly to define meaning, and to guard against a and departure from its spirit and nter. Nevertheless the Duke of

Cadore's letter of August 5th, 1810, us taken as a repeal, coming withthe strict meaning of the act, alhough the repeal was therein made odepend upon a condition preceent, and not an actual bona fide re-cal, as contemplated by the law. That were those conditions? That ngland should repeal her orders in mucil, abandon her new principles blockade, or the United States ould cause her rights to be respected in other words take part against the common enemy," which was presented to England. The reach government has itself furshed the proof of this fact, out of thich grew the present resolutions. A word or two said Mr. H, about hese new principles of blockade. according to the Napoleon code, a lockade to be legal, must be of a mified place, and there must be an evestiture by sea and land. Acsclared to be an extension of terriory, a floating colony, to visit or arch therefore is an invasion of territories of a neutral, and an avasion, France chastises us by a cheral order to her corsairs, to sink are and destroy, while in port the ouniers seize or confiscate all with-the reach of the Imperial robber. o that Buonaparte will sink our teritary and burn our colony, because to do not resist by war the right of isit and search, legally exercised y his rival! Oh most just, merciful ad loving ally!
Mr. H. said, when the Duke of

adore's letter was first published in his country, not one man in a hunted supposed for a moment, that he President would take that letr as coming within the meaning of the law of May, 1810, because its thress proviso was palpably inadusable, being a condition precent, and not a condition subsequent. ir. Hanson asserted, upon authori-which he deemed altogether good, but the President himself, when he received the Duke's letter prounced it " JEBUITICAL," and exd himself in terms authorising belief, that he would not accept le as coming within the terms of law of May 1810. However, withstanding this, and the unde-ble evidence upon the face of the ter itself, to the amazement of all ill recollected to his own utter as-

on the first of the same month and year—that is, that they were re-pealed the day before, according to the provisions of our law of Non-Intercourse, Now was drawn the strong line of demarkation between the two great parties in this country. Each took its decided stand, and bottomed its support or opposition to government upon the truth or falsehood of this proclamation.

We the minority contended, that there had been a positive violation of a plain law to favor France and embroil us with England—that a palpable juggle had been practised to induce a state of insurmountable repulsion in our relations with one belligerent, as a manifestation of our partiality to the other, and finally, with the view to connect our destinies to those of France. You the majority contended, that the president had only discharged a ministerial duty, doing nothing more than the law required of him, and in doing which, he had no discretion to exercise. To say nothing of the spirit of prophecy with which it was solemnly proclaimed to day, that the decrees were bona fide and in "fact" repealed yesterday. I ask what was the fact? how has it turned out in evidence? were we the minority, as roundly asserted, in the wrong, or were you the majority ab initio in the wrong, and have you continued in the wrong ever since? what says the evidence in the case? On the 28th of April, 1811, the emperor promulges his decree, antidated or not, it is immaterial, which commences thus:- "Seeing by the report of our minister, &c. that the United States have passed a law of resistance, &c. we, Napoleon, &c. do de-cree, &c." What law of resistance? The March law of 1811, which superceded the false proclamation, and made that proclamation the only evidence of the repeal in the courts of law. So that administration sought to entrench themselves behind the assumption of the fact, that the decrees were repealed in November 1810, and that the law of March 1811, " the law of resistance to England," was a consequence of that repeal, while on the other hand,

our good friend Buonaparte officially declares, and produces the very refrepeal was published by France, pealing decree itself to remove all doubt, that the repeal was a consequence of the law of resistance. To aggravate the wrong and insult, he solemnly declares, through his minister of state, that the repealing decree had been communicated to Mr. Russell and Mr. Serrurier about the time of its date, in order that it might be laid before this government-It is this collateral fact of communication that these resolutions are meant, perhaps in vain, to establish. Were we right and you wrong? The evidence is before the world, and the best and only witness to the fact, the emperor himself, by publishing his decree proves the rectitude of our course, and the fallacy of all your positions. It proves the proclamation to have been false, the law of March to have been un just, as predicated (to use the fashionable phrase) upon a falsehood; and it proves that every step since taken towards this war was in our own wrong, contrary to truth, justice & honor-it proves that the war has no other foundation to rest on than an undeniable authenticated falsehood. The war, therefore, deserves and can be distinguished truly by no other appellation than an unnecessary, unjust and unrighteous war, for opposing which we are moral traitors! All the gentleman's rea-

> Foster's correspondence is of no avail, and merits no reply. To strengthen my positions, I will introduce another piece of testimony, from a witness altogether unexceptionable, the late Secretary of State, than whom none, save the President himself, stood higher in the estimation of the dominant sparty, and whose honor was guarded with a punctilious delicacy amounting almost to adoration, as manifested by the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. What says this witness? I am afraid, by

saning, (Mr. Grundy) therefore,

drawn from Mr. Monroe's and Mr.

" It is within the recollection of " the American people, that the members of Congress, during the last session, were much embarras-" sed, as to the course most proper to be taken with respect to our fofeign relations, & that their embar-"rassments proceeded principally from the defect in the communications to them as to the views " of the emperor of the French. To supply this defect was the great desideratum. At a critical period of " their perplexities, the arrival at "Norfolk of an envoy extraordina-" ry from France was announced."
" Immediately thereon all their pro-" ceedings touching our foreign re-"lations were suspended. Their measures, as avowed by themselves & as expected by the nation, were " then to be shaped according to the " information, that might be receiv-" & as he necessarily must have left wents which have opened a new era " France long after the all impor-" tant first day of November. Up-" mediately after he had been accred-" ited, knowing, as I did, the imcountrymen, I lost no time in hav-"ing with him a conference. This conference I concluded by stating that I would take the liberty of addressing to him a note propound-" ing the several questions, that I had just had the honor of putting "to him in conversation, and that thus by his answer I should be enabled to lay before the President with the utmost precision his com-" munications to me. I according-" ly immediately prepared the fol-lowing draught of a letter and con-" sidering the President's sanction a matter of course, I had it in due " official form copied by the appropriate clerk. But waiting on the President with it, and after having " reported to him verbally the re-" my amanishment, told by bim that it would not be expedient to send to Mr. Serrurier any such note. His deportment throughout this inter-" view evinced a bigb degree of dis-" quietude, which occasionally betrayed him into fretful expressions. Having " in view nothing but the dignity of

at so momentous a juncture." To give its full and proper force to Mr. Smith's evidence, a short notice of some interesting and important circumstances attending the introduction and final adoption of the March law of 1811, will be necessary. The gentleman who was chairman of the committee of foreign relations at that time, is now a member of this house, and in his seat .-I say then, as well as I remember, correct me if wrong, he introduced the law of March 1811, just as Mr. Serrurier's arrival was announced. As soon as the minister's arrival in Washington was known, he withdrew his bill, as understood at the time, to proceed wittingly, and to allow time to ascertain from the new minister fresh from France whether the decrees of Berlin and Milan were actually repealed, as assumed and proclaimed by the executive. The inference would be drawn by the public, if after allowing due time to learn the result of the conference between the secretary of state the bill was again report that the result of such conference was favorable, and removed all doubt of the truth of the proclamation .-If not again reported, the conclusion would necessarily be drawn, that the information extracted from Mr. Serrurier was unfavorable .-What was the result? Recur to the testimony given by Mr. Smith, and all doubt is removed. In this state of things, what did the committee of foreign relations? The chairman again introduced the law of resistance aasserted repeal of the decrees and the president's proclamation, which itself rested upon what is now esta-

" the government, and the prosper-

" ity of my country, and, overlook-

but in a manner the most delicate

not to withhold from Congress any in-

formation that might be useful to them

ing his pevishness,

were those; to be sure, Mr. H. was among the number, who never for a moment changed their opinion, but the many continued under the delu-sion, until Mr. Smith's disclosures burst opon the nation, aroused general indignation, and struck with amazement and borror every man whose mind was open to conviction.

—Nevertheless administration proceeded with a steady step to their point of destination, and finally plunged the country into this most ruinous, calamitous war, which has filled the nation with grief and mourning, and brought us to the verge, if not the gulph of national bankruptcy. They rushed on blindfolded till they were so far advanced as not to have the power of preventing this people from being sucked into the vortex which had well nigh swallowed up the liberties of the world, and but for the memorable and glorious eto the nations of the earth, would have sealed the doom of this rising

empire. Mr. H. said he feared the house were now severely suffering from the wide range taken in this debate, which he himself had protested against but a day or two before desirous as he was of confining the attention of the house to the simple subject of enquiry, whether Mr. Madi-son or the Duke of Bassano was guilty. He could not too often repeat how desirable it was to pin down pub lic attention to the point, whether the heinous offence imputed to our chief magistrate was false; and whether he had the independence and spirit to prove it so, or preferred pocketting the outrageous insult to encountering the ire of Buonaparte. It was proper here to notice an

argument much dwelt upon by the

treasury side of the house-that the communication to congress of the French repealing decree would not have prevented the war-nor was there any reason to believe, that England would repeal her orders if the French repealing decree had been communicated to her. To which I can offer no better answer than this she did repeal, as soon as the deranged state of the ministry would permit, and in less than a month, or thereabouts, from the time Mr. Russell handed in the decree. But the argument of the gentlemen supports the presumption of the truth of Bassano's assertion, and squints towards a justification of its suppression by government. Mr. H. would meet the gentlemen upon this ground. What did it prove? Precisely what the minority have all along and invariably maintained. That you were so bent upon this war as hardly to desire a pretext for engaging in it-you were esolved to wage it, let what might happen. Had Great Britain repealed her orders, which were the sole avowed cause of the war, she would have been taken up on the ground of impressment, though totally abandoned in the arrangement with Erskine. That point, settled the new principles of blockade would have remained to be adjusted; even this settled, restitution of property would have remained as ample cause of war with those who desired it. As England receded we have always ativan. ced, even to the point of treading on her toes. One concession would be followed up by demanding another, and with the men at our head who now govern us, war was inevitable sooner or later, and must be continued, or the natural aliment of democracy is withheld, and it pines away & dies. A treaty with England was always deemed tantamount to a declaration of war with France, and it was notorious, that the late president, and author of all the evils endured by the country, frequently declared that " he wanted no treaty with England." This too, while negociation was carried on with every appearance of sincerity. The whole secret lies here-it was thought England must be conquered, Buonaparte would bestride the globe, and we were for making early teems in the very manner of all those states of the continent, that suffered most because most obsequious, recollected to his own atter as
says this witness? I am afraid, by blished to be a juggle of France—an supple and submissive. In short the says this witness? I am afraid, by undertaking to repeat his testimony, and eclaring the fail of the re
tion declaring the fail of the retion declaring the fail of the decrees. There
the distinct in now estasupple and submissive. In short the
supple and submissive and interested upon what is now estato the content of the content

party disunite and is overthrown. It remains for me, said Mr. H.sto account for the cause of the false-hood, if a falsehood, cold by Bassano, although it is conclusive on the face of the correspondence, that at least one palpable lie has been told by him. I will prove by his own words that Mr. Barlow very modestly requested the Duke to tell a lie to answer the purposes of the executive. In the most humiliating, degrading and supplicating tone, upon his knees almost, he prays the Duke in May 1812, to publish a decree, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed in Nov. 1810, and thus to legalize the false proclamation and give to it the quality of truth which it wanted from the beginning—thus dexterously to slide under us again the popular ground which had been slipped from under administration by the Duke of Cadore's juggle-Well, Monsieur, always courteous, ever accommodating, like a true bred Frenchman being importuned to lend Mr. Barlow one lie for his purposes, and those of his employer, liberally resolves to tell two lies, both of which however, tho' caught at by Mr. Barlow, as a proof of his great. address and influence with the French minister add to the difficulties and disgrace of government. The antedated decree appears, and behold! it gives the lie direct to Mr. Madison's proclamation, (never to this day re-called in language " becoming the occasion,") establishes the injustice of the law of March 1811, and the unreighteousness of this war. The other lie, as we hope it will turn out, is that the Decree was in proper time communicated to Mr. Russell and Mr. Serrurier, to be laid before this government. Take it altogether never was such aggravated wrong and injustice such outrageous insult before submitted to. Here are the extracts from Mr. Barlow's letters.

On the first of May 1812, Mr. Barlow writes to the duke of Baasano in these words: " It is much to be desired that the French gov-" ernment would now make and pub-" lish an authentic act, declaring the "Berlin and Milan decrees, as rela-" tive to the United States, to have " ceased in November 1810 decla-" ring that they have not been applied in " any instance since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future."

This is admitting that no "authentic" repeal had before taken place, and to ask the Duke in 1812, to declare now, May 1st 1812, that the repeal took place at that date; and to "make now" and publish a decree to that effect, was to be sure a very modest request, tho' it was all important to ask and have it granted, to make that which was false in Nov. 1810, appear to have been true in 1812. Mr. Barlow succeeds in his request so far as to get the Decree, but it dates the repeal of the French obnoxious edict in April 1811, instead of Nov. 1810. Take Mr. Barlow's own words. I will now read an extract, said Mr. H. from Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Monroe of May 12th, 1812. "When " in the conversation above alluded "to (with Bassano) the Duke first produced to me the Decree of 28th " April, 1811, I made no comment " on the strange manner in which it " had been so long concealed from "me, and probably from you. I only se asked him if that Decree had been published. He said no-but declared it had been communicated " to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you." It cannot be overlooked that these despatches were not communicated to Congress until almost a year after the date of Barlow's letter containing the information, instead of being promptly and voluntarily communicated, as containing nothing that it was desirable to conceal. It is also remarkable that when communicated, not a word of explanation or contradiction is contained in the President's message. He mercwhich is thus impliedly admitted to be correct, because not desired. Mr. on a search or trial, while conscious guilt would involuntarily bring the hand of the other over his pocket, and make him agxious to hush up the affair. As an American, Mr. H. was anxious to have the matter definitively settled, and the character of the government vindicated, if the guilt was on the other side of this water. He contended, that all the blood, treasure and national character lost in this war, would have been saved, by the exhibition of the document, the concealment of which was imputed to Mr. Madison by the French minister, and was supported by strong presumptive evidence. Mr. H. said, from the time and manner of the promulgation of the French Decrees, and its bring promulged at all, there was cause to suspect that the French government knew the period or thereabouts, when war would be declared. Certainly, it being the avowed object of France to involve us in a war with England, after so long denying us justice, and neglecting to repeal her decrees, she would do nothing that would be the means of accommodating our disputes with England. Upon the whole, she had pretty precise data furnished her to regulate her measures by. For instance, the Embargo of April 1st, 1812, was laid for ninety days, and was declared to be the prelude to war. From the 1st of April, to the 10th May, allowed ample time for the intelligence to be carried to France, and from the 10th May, the date of Bassano's communicating the repealing Decree to Mr. Barlow, to the 18th June, there was more than time enough, with the prevailing winds at that season, to bring the repealing Decree to this country. Now it never has been satisfactorily explained, why the war was declared before the ninety days, the limitation of the embargo, had expired. If the repealing Decree came to hand in time to prevent the war, this accounts for the haste, because the Wasp had been dispatched from France to England, and it was reasonable to expect, and it was expected, that a corresponding repeal would take place in England, and ar rive here before the expiration of the Embargo, and thus would this war have been averted. But no, the measure was precipitated, when a few weeks at all events, would have brought us the repeal of the orders in council. Time alone can develope these things, though accident may give us earlier information, & exhibit the whole transaction, mysterious as it now is to the world.

Under all circumstances, Mr. H. wondered how the people were carried along by the party in power, who always contrived to drown the voice of reason, and to bear down their adversaries by clamor. His wonder somewhat ceased, when he heard that the people, in the section of the country from which came the gentleman who last addressed the house yesterday, never heard, until the last Spring, that there had been any such thing as Orders in Council. Such a mass of ignorance could be led by the nose any where, or moulded into any shape that their leaders plea-

sed. Mr. Hanson would return once more to the gentleman from Tennesree, (Mr. Grundy) whom he was not yet willing to leave.

He observed it was a remark made by one of the greatest, best and most consistent statesmen of this or any other age, that "if any one criterion more than all the rest, distinguished a wise and prudent government, from an administration weak and improvident, it was this, well to know, when and in what manner to surrender that which it was impossible to keep." Let this maxim be regarded in the present case. It applies to individuals as well as governments, and they may find their account respecting the experience of Edmund Burke. I know, said Mr. Hanson, a deaf ear will not only be turned to this advice, but it may be met with sneers and ridicule. I know sir, it ie not in the nature of imbecility and its concomitant obstinacy to benefit by experience, or to acknowledge any other influences, or yield to any other impulses than the passion of the moment. They never draw lessons of wisdom from adversity; for folly is sure to be rendered obdurate by misfortune. You find in private life beings of this descripti-on, perverse and headstrong in proportion to the uniformity of their failures and disappointments. Like roules they plant their feet in the ground, and can neither be led nor driven. Once overreached and pursued by misfortune, they plunge Six, deeper and deeper into difficulty—they will multiply their desperate

The innorcht man would insist up- | adventures from some ten, twenty, to anh undred fold. It is a most des-perate gambling policy they pursue, a policy which can alone be ilkened unto gambling, where the unfortue hate adventurer doubles & redoubles his risk, upon the plan of shooting another arrow in the same direction to bring back that which is lost.

The gentleman from Tennessee, has said much of British influence, in connection with his doctrine of moral treason. Before he takes the mote from our eye, let him pluck the beam from his own. Let him judge not, lest he be judged. But, among the leading prominent causes of this war, that of particular foreign predilections and partialities-that of French influence is never adverted to, but an instant ferment, a flame is blown up in this house, threatening to devour all obnoxious to its fury. Why, truly, sir, (said Mr. H.) the wonder with me is, that any doubt or delicacy should be felt upon that subject. It is matter of historical record, the annals of all time show it, from the days of the Cæsars down to those of your Napoleons, that all nations, a concomitantibus, ex visceribus rei have had their foreign partialities, their favorites, their allies. I know not that human nature has undergone any such changes as to forbid or refute the supposition of a particular foreign leaning in the councils of our country, for nothing is more natural or easier accounted for. Is not human nature the same in this hemisphere, that it is in Europe? and does not the gentleman know that Holland had her Schimmelpenninck, Austria her Cobentzel, Sweden her old doating treacherous Duke of Sudermania, and Spain her Prince of Peace? At different periods, every nation of Europe, even England once during the Steuart dynasty, has avowed, has not pretended to deny or conceal an attachment and subserviency to France. And yet, sir, there can be no question, had any one presumed to suspect Godoy on the very day he sold his country, and the wages of treason were paid, his head would have been the forfeit for such suspicion, if within the traitor's reach. So sure is it that tyfants and wicked men, that the guilty, are always most cruel, most implacable, most relentless and sanguinary. They seek to cover their crimes by the effect of-terror, rage and blood. No nation felt this French influence, or more candidly avowed it in her acts than immortal Russia. Some of her best citizens remained almost to the last under this fatal unnatural delusion. But she saw her error ere it was too late. She saw the abyss yawning before her, and perceived there was no salvation, but by breaking up her French connections. And the grateful acknowledgments of the good and wise of every clime have us off from retreat. ascended to the throne of grace for her sudden and miraculous deliverance-that she has emancipated Europe, and rescued these states from the awful calamities impending over them from 'the grave dug for their independence. It is a reflec; tion at which we may well weep, while the poor Cossac of the Daun on the borders of the "frightful climate," was pouring out his life's blood in the cause of humanity, American blood was streaming on the frontiers of Canada. While Napoleon was carrying on "a contest for the government in Spain," our restrictive energies were withholding from the betrayed patriots, our surplus produce .- [Mr. Hauson being completely exhausted, abruptly concluded finishing his course of argu-

> RICHMOND, JUNE 30. OPERATIONS AT HAMPTON. WANTON EXCESSES OF THE BRITISH.

At half past 7 o'clock last evening, the Governor received from Maj. Crutchfield, the following minute and satisfactory, detail of the operations in the late attack of the British on Hampton. While we contemplate the overwhelming force of the invaders, and admire the undaunted and obstinate defence made. by our handful of troops, we must blush with indignation at the savage and brutal excesses of the enemy after getting possession of, the town and neighbourhood. Who can read this faithful and exact parrative, without an eager desire to participate in the glory of expelling these monsters from our land ? 8

York County. Half way House, June 28, 1813.

Although I have given you by by the change of position in our de-

enemy at Hampton, on the 25th in-stant, I will now having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your excellency a detail of the field piece commenced its fire on us, occurrences of the day.

At an early period of the morning of the 25th inst. our Mill Creek patrole gave information, that from 30 to 40 British barges filled with men, were approaching the mouth of Hampton Creek, by the minor channel, from the direction of Newport's Neuse. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment, on Little England plantation, south west of, and divided from Hampton by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after our Celey's patrole reported the landing and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little atter 5 o'clock several barges were seen approaching Black Beard's Point, the headmost of which commenced a firing of round shot, which was immediately returned from our battery of 4 long 12 pounders. The enemy intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round twelve and 18 pound shots accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which with very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of or over-reached their object. For the space of three quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place without the enemy's doing any damage; our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company, which upon the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land, had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods near the road, by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the point of attack on us from the land side, and discovering from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command, to the point of attack in order to support it, as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention, to surround and cut We advanced in columns of pla-

toons through a lane and open cornfield which led from out encampment to the enemy, and to the Main and Celey's roads-and when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celey road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into line, and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched nor more than 50 yards, when the enemy opened upon us 2 6 pound field pieces loaded with grape and cannister shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into column, and gain if possible, a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter, by its deadly discharges under the direction of Capt. Servant, who with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans. At this time Capt. Cooper a most skilful, brave and vigilant officer, with his brave troop, altho' much worn down with the fatigue of patroling and other duties, were closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity that the nature of the ground to soft and newly of the ground, (a soft and newly plowed held) the advantageous sitution of the enemy aided by his sheltered position, and the partly disciplined experience of our troops would admit. During the time occupied

count of the engagement with the | the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road, into the wood, the grape-shot from a third which together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat. A few of our leading platoons, headed by Maj. Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flanks of our riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry and rockets. The action was now for a short time kept up with warmth and spirit both on the part of the enemy and our riflemen and leading infantry platoons, commanded by Captains Shield and Herndon, with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion. Capts. Ashby, Brown, Miller and Carey, with Capt. Goodall of the U. S. regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acled with great courage and coelness.

In this sharp and trying contest, Maj. Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts aided by the brave adjutant Robert Anderson and Lieut. John P. Armistead, (both of whom notwithstanding their exposed situation in exerting themselves to rally the troops escaped beyond expectation, and who for their skill and undaunted firmness, deserve much of their country,) were directed to rallying the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank, and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to tetire, which they did under a continued but ill directed fire from the enemy, who pursued for two miles with little loss on our part, while our men occasionally stooping at a fence or ditch, at every fire brought down one of the pursuing foe.

Capt. Prior with his Lieutenants Lively and Jones, and his brave, active matrosses, after slaughtering many of the enemy with his fieldpieces, remained on the ground till surrounded-and when the enemy was within 60 or 70 yards of the fort, they spiked their guns broke through the enemy's rear, and by swimming a creek made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.

From accounts which can be relied upon, the enemy landed and had drawn up in battle array, at least 2500 men. Their loss 'cannot be less than 200 and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was 349 infantry and riflemen, 62 artillery and 25 cavalry. The loss on our part is 7 killed, 12 wounded, 1 prisoner and 11 missing, who are believed to be in the neighbourhood with their families.

To give you sin an idea of the sayage like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the neighbourhood, would be a vain at-tempt. Although Sir Sidney Beckwith assured me that no uncasiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans; the fact is, that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into town, altho' observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

The unfortunate females of Hampton who could not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, net only by the venal savage foe, but by the unfortunate and infatuated blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the name of Kirby who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his blood.

I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command and such reinforcements as may reach me, where we will endeavour to make a nother stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

I am very respectfully, &c. STA. CRUTCHFIELD. * His Ex. Gov. Barbour.

HOUSE OF REPRESEN

A bill from the senate to p the citizens of the United Sates from carrying on any trade or traffic with the United Kingdonia of Q Britain and Ireland and their depen dencies, was read a first and see time and referred to a committeed the whole house for to morrow!

A bill from the senate to authorise the President of the U. State

to cause to be built barges for in defence of the ports and harbourse the U. S. was twice read and refer. red to the committee on naval affain TAX BILLS.

An engrossed bill for the asset ment and collection of direct tare and internal duties was read a thin

The question on this passage med decided by ayes and noes and were yeas 95, nays 63. The house in committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, the bill laying duties on licences

distillers of spirituous liquors. Mr. Taylor moved to atrite out the 2d section of the bill. Nega-

tived, 65 to 81. Mr. Fisk of N. York moved to p. mend the 2d section by striking out nine cents, the duty proposed to be laid on the capacity of the still for using it two weeks, and insering 12 cents, with a view should this mendment prevail of moving an addition of 33 1.3 per cent. on all the rates fixed by the committee of ways and means. Negatived 70 to 78.

Two amendments were proposed by Mr. Potter and Mr. King a Massachusetts, which were calcalated to equalize the duties of stills employed in distilling foreign and domestic materials, which were

Atfer this bill was gone through the committee took up the bill for laying a direct tax, and having made progress, the committee rose and reported progress; and the hour adjourned.

Friday, July 2.

The reports of the naval comof the bill for rewarding the officers and crew of the Hornet, and the bill authorising the building of bar-ges, were referred to the committee of the whole.

BARGES OR ROW GALLIES. The house then, on motion of Mr. Nelson, resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair, on the bill last meats

oned. After a short but animated debate on the bill the committee rose, and reported the bill to the house which was ordered to be engross for a third reading in the following

Be it enacted, &c. That for the stis generally reported in W protection of the ports and harbours a, that Mr. Secretary Munro of the U. S. the President shall placed at the head of the arm cause to be built, without delay, such number of barges as he may deem necessary, to be armed, equiped and manned, as he may direct a size not less than 45 feet long and capable of carrying heavy guns.

The bill was subsequently reads

third time and passed, without adi-

DEFENCE OF MARITIME PROSTIES. On motion of Mr. Troup, the house resolved itself into a committhe of the whole, Mr. Nelson is the chair, on the bill to amend the act in addition to the act for raising

an additional military force.

The 1st section of the bill authorises the enlistment (at the discretion of the executive) of 5 of the regiments of what are usually all ed the 12 months men (authorise by an act of last session) to be seared during the war, instead of it months, to be limited, as to service to the defence of the seaboard of the IL. S. or of such months, thereof the U. S. or of such part thereof a

This section having been real Mr. Troup explained the vices the military committee in recommending the passage of this bill.

Mr. Troup wished so to modify the bill as that the destination this force should be subject to changed by act of congress, if congress should hereafter deem it as pedient and he moved an amend pedient; and he moved an amend

Messrs. Troup, Cholson, Wright Clay, Grosvener, Bradley and Toplor took pare, principally turned on the propriety of enlisting messfor a particular service or destination—this amoud ment was negative 58 to 52. The bill as amended was engine

ed for a third reading.

It cannot have escaped the rece on of any one acquainted with the tical character of Maryland, only years past, how extremely clats ocrats were to have such a m Col. Mercer attached to their ind what flattering court was paid The scene is now entirely change stead of that reverence, that unqu applace, with which they profe honour him, every menial of the who can wield a pen, or is from currility, is employed to vilif character; and for what? For no ason, but because his good sense ot suffer him to approbate all th garies which have so eminently. ished our administration, and his willing support to all their very schemes, which seemed to he other object than the ruin of his my. He was guided by principl had sufficient foresight to see th dency of that course of policy, he not only precipitated this ment from the lofty eminence he held in the eyes of most n but has brought thousands to po and a flood of evils upon all. The ted against him by these retai gandal. Every puppy in human she can yelp "tory" and " apo fel themselves at liberty to hu lows, and gorge their appetites butchery of his character; but actor like his has nothing to fea heir pursuits; for as often as the acks are made, so much more built his virtue appear. Few, agher in the estimation of virtue alightened menthan V. Maxeey et, we find that his integrity as emished reputation, are insuffic hield him against the attacks as buse of these Harpies of demo deal of the strictest scrutiny, it fer nothing by the examination a, however, are peculiarly a to factionists, therefore it v be expected that he would ese discriminate slaughter which at spirits have long been plan

Lieutenant-General's comman the Kentucky Cicero, Mr. S ay, is to succeed him in the or cretary of State. This will be ag better than to place him ad of the treasury department should calculate upon no gregood resulting to the country er. It would require a gen opularity different from wh roe can lay claim to, to re ly that has been so much dim urs. Should this arrangeme e, and the treasury be decle t, there will then be an appoi some other disciple of the J

st virtuous men. But there

consolation left to those wh

notely incur their displeasur Their praise is censure, and the

Bearborn has been so mus of late, has lost him man ic friends. That unbounde which they at first place and military skill, he o bitter invective and an who dislikes the smell and the whizzing of as he does, should nevel to lead an army to the tany of its operations. ever more unfortunate in ment of his general office Madison has been; and th tributed to a wish to ex dramted to a wish to ea as to his own political frie than to any other cause. If found generals qualified, and experience, to o my, but in making his se

AND CARRETTE. ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1813. It cannot have ascaped the recollecti of any one acquainted with the polithat character of Maryland, only a few years past, how extremely elated the pocrats were to have such a man as Col Mercer attached to their party, and what flattering court was paid bim The scene is now entirely changed; in-stead of that reverence, that uniqualified applause, with which they professed in-honour him, every mental of the part, who can wield a pen, or is fruitful in barboursed and refer. naval affaire the users direct taxa surrility, is employed to vilify his character; and for what? For no other read a third pason, but because his good sense would passign was ot suffer him to approbate all the vapries which have so eminently distinguished our administration, and yield his willing support to all their visionanittee of the the chair, n schemes, which seemed to have no on licences to liquots. other object than the ruin of his counto atrite out by. He was guided by principle and bill. Nop. had sufficient foresight to see the tendency of that course of policy, which k moved to a y striking out proposed to be f the still for he not only precipitated this granment from the lofty eminence which she held in the eyes of most nations and inserting at has brought thousands to poverty should this a and a flood of evils upon all. The most moving an adent. on all the rible imprecations are now fulminamittee of ways ted against him by these retailers of ed 70 to 78. Mr. King of andal. Every puppy in human shape who can yelp "tory" and " apostate," h were calcasel themselves at liberty to bunt him ne duties of lows, and gorge their appetites in the stilling foreign chery of his character; but a chaeter like his has nothing to fear from

held him against the attacks and vile he amendment buse of these Harpies of democracy. ding the officers fere his character to pass through the ornet, and the deal of the strictest scrutiny, it would building of bar fer nothing by the examination. Such the committee n, however, are peculiarly obnoxi-W GALLIES. a to factionists, therefore it was not on motion of be expected that he would escape the ed itself into discriminate slaughter which maligole, Mr. Alston at spirits have long been planning a bill last menti ast virtuous men. But there is this t animated de consolation left to those who forcommittee rose, nately incur their displeasure that Deir praise is censure, and the censure I to the house to be engrossed in the following President shall placed at the head of the

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Cholson, Wright, Bradley and Tap principally turns

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ed at the head of the army, with without delay, arges as he may Lieutenant-General's command, and the Kentucky Cicero, Mr. Speaker he armed, equip he may direct an 45 feet long ring heavy guns. y, is to succeed him in the office of retary of State. This will be somebetter than to place him at the sequently read ! of the treasury department, altho' ed, without a dishould execulate upon no great deal good resulting to the country from TIME PRONTIES Mr. Troup, the elf into a commit-Mr. Nelson in bill to amend the r. It would require a genius and opularity different from what Mr. roe can lay claim to, to revive an ly that has been so much diminished the act for raising un. Should this arrangement take of the bill authoritive) of 5 of the t, and the treasury be declared vathere will then be an appointment

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'agitation of mind" with which Bearborn has been so much trouof late, has lost him many demo c friends. That unbounded confi which they at first placed in his and military skill, has given to bitter invective and distrust. an who dislikes the smell of gun-, and the whizzing of balls; as as he does, should never be so to lead an army to the field, or tiny of its operations. No man ther more unfortunate in the apment of his general officers than Madison has been; and this must tributed to a wish to extend his us to his own political friends, ra-tian to any other came. He might found generals qualified, both by on and experience, to command my, but in making his selections, m always appeared to have

some other disciple of the Jefferson

17th inst. at the Old Fields of Mr. Rebest Lueby, adjoining the Farm of L. Worthington, Esq. The attendance of Gentlemen from the other Districts

An anonymous communication has been received from the Upper District, relative to a meeting of the voters thereof, which comes in so " questionable a shape" that we decline giving it publicity until we hear further on the subject. It would give us pleasure to announce a meeting of the kind could we be persuaded it was really contemplated or authorised.

From the Norfolk Herald of July 2. Of the movements of the enemy squadron in our waters we have no certain accounts. Report says that some of the frigates went to sea on Wednesday.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of July

Accounts were received at Washington yesterday morning, by the express mail from Buffaloe, of the capture of Col. Berstler and his regiment of upwards of 500 men, by the British, about 14 miles from Fort George.

RICHMOND, July 1. Richmond menaced with a hostile visit

After our paper went to press yesterday, we received the following communication?

Wednesday 30th June. At half past 11 o'clock A. M. an express arrived to the governor with a letter from general Chamberlayne enclosing one from Colonel Walker, at Williamsburg dated on yesterday [29th] of which the following is a copy: "I have just received informa tion of 6 barges coming up James River, within six miles of this place, and that there were several frigates near Day's Point, on James River last night. I have to request that you will push on to my aid: at any rate with your cavalry, if your fantry are to a much fatigued.

WM. WALKER,

Col. Com. 68th regt. Brig. Gen. Chamberlayne.

Since the above, another express arrived, bringing intelligence that a ship and four barges of the enemy were this morning off Sandy Point.

By the Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander of His Majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be em-ployed on the American and W. Indian Station, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS His Royal High cass the Prince Regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous Blockade of the Ports and Harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the United States of America and maintain, and enforce the same, according to the usages of war in similar cases. And likewise that the Ministers of Neutral Powers should be duly notified that all the med use authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and exercised, with respect to all Vessels which may attempt to violate the said Blockade. I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to His Roy-al Highness the Prince Regent's commands as before mentioned, by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strictend rigorous Blockade of the Ports and Harbors of New-York, Charles of Pott Royal, Savannah, and of the

River Mississippi, in the U. States of America accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board his Majesty's ship San Domingo, at Bermuda, the 26th of May, 1813. JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Admiral of the Blue and Comman-

Copy of a letter from La Budd to the Sporetary of the daily, dated Halifas, June 15, 1813.

der in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

The unfortunate death of Capt James Lawrence and Lt. Augustus C, Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the tapture of the late U. S. frigate Charpeaker

under way from President's Roads, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a craise. A ship was then in aight in the offing, which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which from the control of the state of t which, from information received from pilot boats, and craft, we be-lieved to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past 4 P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. hauted the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistel shor. The first broadside did great execution

At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top gallant sails, and at half past 5 on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action wefell on board of the enemy & immediately afterone of our arm chests. on the quarter-deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the Captains aids came on the gun-deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar-deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us & had gained possession of our quarter-deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the foretack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter-deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun-deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the meantime the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being car-ried down to the cock-pit, I there found Gapt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward L. Ballard the 4th Lieutenant, and Lt. James Broom

of Marines, I herein inclose you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previous to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first Lieut.; the Purser; the Captain's Clerk; and 23 seamen killed; and Captain Broke, a Midshipman, and 56 men wound-

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honour to be, with ve-

y great respect, &c. GEORGE BUDD. The Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec. Navy, Washington.

NEW-LONDON, JUNE 30.

For information of owners of vessels and boats, I subjoin an extract of a letter received by me in a flag of truce from Sir Thomas M. Hardy commanding his Britannic majesty's ship Ramilies, off New-Lon-

don, bearing date June 26th.
JIRAH ISHAM, Brig. Gen.
Commanding at N. London. " I am under the necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known, that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (flags of truce excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday, three hours after she

was in our possession." Yours, &cc. T. M. HARDY.

Under our head of the 26th, we stated that Com. Hardy's letter to col. Barclay, was forwarded to the secretary of state-We since find that gen. Isham sent a flag on board with the letter unopened. The commodore had directed his officer to request it night be opened by the commanding officer here, if he thought it improper to transmit it to colonel Barclay scaled. The gen. however, the't proper to return the letter with information to the commodore, that any letter he might wish to forward The com, broke the seal and sent which descends from Dessau thro' the letter back; and in reply to Leipsick to Altenburg.

General Isham's letter, expressed a The French papers admit the sacgreat satisfaction at the honorable delicacy which had directed his pro-

ceedings Com. Hardy informed Captain that fortress having surrendered as Franch, the flag officer, that the explain well as Phorn.

Plesion of the schr. Eagle killed a A mail from Heligoland arrived

ken. A heavy firing was heard this morning; supposed to be fear

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND. BOSTON, JUNE 24.

By the Henry, we received Hali-fax papers to the 18th inst. contain-ing London dates to the 12th of May, and Glasgow to the 15th-14 days later than before received.

Maj. Con. the Hon. Alexander Hope, re-embarked on Friday at Yarmouth, on board the Erebus sloop of war for Gottenburg. He proceeds, it is said, with extended powers to re-open the negotiations with Denmark.

Sir Robert Wilson has been rebesieged fortresses on the Vistula and Oder, and left Berlin about the 6th April, as it was supposed for Magdeburg.

Captain Bedford, of the Childers sloop, arrived this morning from America, with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Russian Emperar between that country and Great-Britain. The blockade was vigorously maintained.

There was a report in circulation ust before our paper was put to press, of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Leipsick. Some account from Altenburg of the twenty-ninth ultimo, stated that it was probable a battle would take place there; but we have not heard of any arrival from the continent this morning.

A letter from Gottenburg, of the 4th May, says, " About 5000 troops in the finest order, have been inspected by the Crown Prince. He is accompanied by his son Oscar, who is an intelligent youth, and speaks the Swedish language like a native. Oscar is to remain here but his father leaves us for Carlscrona to-morrow, whence he proceeds to Germany,"

EDINBURG, MAY MS. Paris papers to the 7th inst. were received on Sunday, and their contents are of considerable importance. Two peports from the army in Germany, addressed to the Empress, as Regent of France, bring down the military operations to the 30th ult. At that date the army had advanced from the Maine in two lines, both tending to and meeting upon the Saale, along which, on both sides, Buonaparte has placed it from Saalfeld, through Jena, to Naumburg, Weissensals, and Halle. On the 28th, Ney crossed the Saale to Naumburg, and sent forward his advanced guard where an action took place with a corps of the allies un der the Russian General Lanskoi-Victory is said to have declared for the French; but even from their own account the advantage appears

to have been of a trifling nature. The following are the positions of the French army as stated in these

On the 29th, Buonaparte's headquarter's were at Naumburg, and on the 30th he passed through Weimar.

The Viceroy's head-quarters were at Marsfeld, with his left leaning upon the left of the Saale, and occupying Calbe and Bernburgh, where the Duke of Belluno is.

Lauriston, with the 5th corps occupied Aseleben. The 35th division was upon Esla-

ben, the 35th and 36th being in the rear in reserve. The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar.

The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha. The 4th corps under Bertrand,

was at Saulfeld. The 12th under Reggio, at Cobourg, and the guards at Er urth. All the army was in motion, the

junction of the armies of the Etbe and of the Maine having taken place on the 27th, between Naumberg and Merseburg. On the 23d of April, the Prince

f Eckmul established his headquarters at Bremen.

The Russians and Prussians occupy a position nearly parallel with the French ; the latter ate on the

The French papers admit the sar-render of Thorn, but state that Spandau continued to hold out, which we know to be incorrect,

to the 5th inst. Their contents, are important and savidactory.
The correspondent of the 4th states, that the Franch have been forced back from Halle, and have crossed the Saale.

There has been an insurrection at Dantzick, and Rapp, whose palace was attacked escaped with difficulty. The garrison consists of about 6000

William Duyall,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to settle immediately,
and those who have claims against him
to present the same for payment, as he
intends removing from Annapolis in a
few days. He hopes this notice will
prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executor
of Francis Tucker, may rest assured
that further indulgence cannot be given.

that further indulgence cannot be given, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them for payment.

A person will be authorised to obtain attlements in his absence.
Annapolis, July 8, 1813.

SARAH ANN WATERS, Has just received, at her shop in Church street, Annapolis, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress

Shoes & Slippers, among which are a few ladies retired s, on the most reduced terms. 1, 1813.

General Orders.

Annopolis, June 28, 1813. THE Officers commanding detach-ments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and re-turn them to the accountants of militis, that pay rolls may be prepared, and ar-rangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice, By order

of the Commander in Chief, JNO. GASSAWAY, Atijt. Gen.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT. In consequence of ill-health, declines being considered a candidate to represent Anne Arandel county in the next Legislature of Masyland. June 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William M'Cauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are requested to make known the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted

to make immediate payment, to
OSEPH EVANS, Adm'r.
1813.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a con-

stant supply of Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billions Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs,

&cc. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

85 To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL Lag & Co. *.* At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

The subscriber baving obtained letthe estate of John Wastenevs, late of Anne-Arundel equaty, deceased, from the orphans court of said county. All persons having claims against said es-tate, are requested to bring them in le-gally authenticated, and those who are m any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm.

June 10. D. D. N. W. A.

We lastweek promised our readers. an account of the journey of the gentlemen attached to the N. Fork Fur Company, from the Pacific Ocean to this place; we now lay it before our readers as collected from the gentlemen themselves.

On the 28th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Stewart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, and Messrs. Ramsey Crooks and Robert M-Cfellan, leit the Pacific Ocean with dispatches for New-York.

After ascending the Columbia river 90 miles, John Day one of the hunters became perfectly insane and was sent back to the main establishment, under charge of some Indians; the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 600 miles, when they happily met with Mr. Joseph Miller cithis way to the mouth of the Golumbis; he had been considerably to the south and east, among the nations called Blackarms and Arapahays, by the latter of whom he was robbed in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, and was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when the party met him.

They now had fifteen horses, and pursued their journey for the Ablant'c world without any uncomment cident, until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track 6 days and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of those men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis and Clark's route; the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur at first view. The danger to be apprehended from starvation was im-

They however put the best face upon their prospects, d pursued their route towards the Rucky mountains at the head waters of the Colorado or Spanish River, and stood their course E. S. E. until they struck the head waters of the great river Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may here be observed, that this river for about 300 miles is navigable for a barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its prepance into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a skin canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives, and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month .-Our travellers did not hear of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawanoe Prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans: that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians from whom, they purchased a horse, who reliewed them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful four forced companion performed that service to the Otto village. The wintered on the river Platte 60 piles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of N. America might be performed with a waggon, there being no obstruction in the whole way that any one would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river-Any future party who may undertake this journey and are tolerably acquainted with the necessars to lay up a small stock of provisions would not be impeded, as in all probability they would not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress; although on the other route more north there are alniost insurmountable barriers. Measta Hunt, Crocks, Miller, McClellan, McKenzie, and 60 men who left St. Houis in the beginning of March 1811, for the Pacific o.

the 13th day of June, where, meeting with some American hunters who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such an account of the route by which they passed as being far preferable in point of procuring with facility an abun-dant supply of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet than by the track of captains. Lewis and Clark; the gentlemen of the expedition at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey over land from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July and on the day following they desons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for 5 days, having crossed in that time two considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawhays, but known among the whites by the ap-pellation of Cheybones, we procured from these people an accession of forty horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men. Steering W. S. W. they passed the small branches of Big Ri ver the Little Missouriabove its forks and several of their tributary streams of Powder River, one of which they followed up, they found a band of the Absaroca or Crow nation, en camped on its banks at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lame for sound horses with these savages; but although this band has been allowed by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behaved of their tribe, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater free than the whites) without coming to

The distance from the Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over an extremely rugged tract, by no means furnishing a sufficient supply of water : but during the twentyeight days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a very few instances without

abundance of Buffaloe meat. Three days took them over to the plains of Mad River (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left it where it was reduced to 80 yards in width, and the ame evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of Buffaloes at the end of the 3d days travel on this stream, the party passed a week in drying Buffaloe meat for the residue of the voyage as in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with. From this camp, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hoback's Fork of Mad River, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in eight days more having passed several stupendous ridges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Heary, in the fall of 1810, on a fock about 70 yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main. Missouri about 900 miles in 54 days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Key-eye-nem river (made by the junction of Mad river south of Henry's Fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassible rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river confined between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for most part were washed by this turbulent stream which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid, by which one man was drowned, nagentleman saved himself by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes their stock of provisions were now reduced to a bear sufficiency for information.

Reed, set mit in different directions inclining down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians & buying horses. Mr. Cruoks With a few men returned to Henry's Forks for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping beaver for their sup-port. Mr. C. finding the distance much greater by land than they had contemplated, returned at the end of three days, where waiting five more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all su-perfluous articles and proceeding on

foot. Accordingly on the 10th of November, Messrs. Hunt & Crooks set out each with eighteen men, one party on the south side of the Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding

Indians with abundance of salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few and in general too mi-serably poor to afford his party assistance ; thirteen days travel bro't the latter to a high range of mountains through which the river forced a passage, and the bank being their only guide they still by climbing over points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream kept as near it as possible, till in the evening of the 3d December impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of this water course, which here was not more than 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity and was withal so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempts at rafting would have been perfect madness as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardship and privations, to which the most hardy and determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate .- They attempted to climb the mountain, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered to their sorrow that they were not half way to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported what meat they could spare to Mr. Crook's starving followers, who for the 1st eighteen days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in 24 hours, and in the last nine days had eat only one beaver, a dog, few wild cherries and old mockasin soals, having travelled during these 27 days at least 550 miles. For the next four days, both parties continued on up the river without any other support than what little rosebuds and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for e same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Prevost of his senses entirely, and on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite shore, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned. From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshomses about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west leaving the river where it entered the range and on it Mr. Crooks and five men un-

Mr. 11. lost a Canadian named Garriere by starvation, before he met the Shy-eye-to-ga Indians in the Columbian plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions, he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes and arrived without any further loss at Astoria, in the month of Feb.

Messts. M'Kinzie, M'Clellan and Read had united their parties on the Snake River mountains, thro' which they travelled 21 days, to the Muripot River, subsisting on an al-lowance by no means adequate to the toils they underwent daily; and to the smallness of their number (which was in all 11) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the fork med Anthonie Glappin, and that called by Capts, Lewis and Clarke, Koolkooske; went down Lewis's party, and the Columbia wholly by water, without any misfortune except the upsetting in a rapid of Mr. M Glellan's cance, and although it happened on the first day of the for five days, totally ignorant of the country where they were, and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope came to their assistance, making their escape with the loss of some Unable to proceed by swater rifles, they reached Astoria early Messra. M. Kensie, Millelian and in January.

Three of the five men who re perishing by want, left him in Pebruary on a small river on the road by which Mr. Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. G. had follow-ed Mr. H's track in the snow for 7 days, but coming to a low prairie he lost every appearance of the trace and was compelled to pass the remaining part of winter in the mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver and horse meat, and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally on the last of March, the other only Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Soshories, and Mr. G. with John Day finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook from Indian information, to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected and reached the banks of the Columbia by the middle of April, where in the beginning of May they fell in with Messrs. Steuart, having been a few days before stripped of every thing they possessed by a band of villains near the falls. On the 10th of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur Company, within 14 miles of Cape Disappointment.

Vaccine Matter. The undersigned, having been ap-cointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post—and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own fami ly from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or ex-

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore. June 17

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23d

June, 1813. In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order, JONA, PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE. The subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, a tract of land called Locust

HILLS, and a vacancy thereto, and up on the sale thereof, a good and sufficient title will be given to the purcha-ser or purchasers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock on said day.

John Collins,

Zachariah Collins, John B. Collins, Joseph Collins. June 24.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giv-ing judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order, HARRIS, Jun. Clk. Annapolis, June 17.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market street, where he intends carrying on the DRY GOOD business, under the firm of White & Sewell, he particularly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to him in Baltimore, or to Ridgely & Pindell, An-napolis, who are authorised to give re-ceipts for any monies paid them on his

June 13 KGIDEON WHITE. NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs Shaw, are requested to make humediate payment to the subscriber.

JOHN CHILDS.

Sw.

D. CORRA A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Cassimeres, Buperfine Black Cloth, Hipe and Yellow Nantaens, White and Corded Marselles Cambrick, Muslin and Shirts

Cambrick Muslin and Shirting
Cambricks,
Irish Limens and Long Lawn,
Buckskin and Beaver Glove,
Bilk and Cotton Stockings,
Bandana Handkerchiete,
Linen Cambrick, & Hankerchiet,
And a good assortment of Union Factory apun Cotton for Weaving, and
the cotton for knitting and netting,
a ap ils, May 18, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Bale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint Parish Church, in sald county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or nursh. sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, ac-cording to their respective proportion on one, two, and three years credibearing interest from the day of sale.

Richard Grnhame, Daniel Kent, James Wilson, John H. Cher. May 20th, 1813.

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne Arundel county, and having allotted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent spa-cations at the residences of person for the payment of taxes will of course to impracticable, therefore I am indeed by a feeling consideration for individual al convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effects induce every person concerned to pre-pare to meet the call when made. Is say that I naturally feel inclined is show indulgence, would be unnecess, ry, it is proved by numerous instance; but weighty considerations make the imperious duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by her for, although it may be alledged the circumstances of the times has in man cases lessened the facility of raint money, this may be urged with equi force against me, by those who has claims on the levy list; therefore a particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facility ted my collection, by making payers of their taxes to Mr. William Warfal at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will play accept my sincere thanks, and I say solicit a continuation of their favour the same way. Mr. Warfield is suf-

R. WELCH, of Bes

Anne-Arundel County, sc

Anne-Arundel County, St.

ON application to me, the subscriber, is in recess of Anne-Arundel county scort, is associate judge for the third judicial diameter. Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Wheresort, of said county, paying the benefit of the aft for the relief of impovent debtors, and the several application, on the terms mentioned in said as schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, being assessed to be petition, and having, satisfied me that be last sided in the state of Maryland two years mediately preceding the time of his application, and having astisfied me that be last sided in the state of Maryland two years mediately preceding the time of his application, and having astisfied me that be last sided in the state of Maryland two years mediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that his in confinement for debt, and laving portot be discharged it do hereby order to be judge, that the person of the said William for credition, and before the county of this order to be judged to the form of the said william for the maryland Gazette for three seasing before the county court of said county, and benefit, and to shew cause, it my the why the said William Wheteroft the five why the said William Wheteroft the Given under my hand this 22d days.

Richard H. Harass Anne-Arundel County, Anne-Arundel County, recess of Anne-Arundel county essectiate judge for the third judical Maryland, by petition in writing Poor, of wald county, praying for the act for the relief of sundy debtors, and the several supplement on the terms mentioned in said additions, and the several supplement on the terms mentioned in said additions, on outh, being anneaed to his and having satisfied me that he has in the state of Maryland two vear used by preceding the time of his application also stated in his petition shades ing also stated in his petition shades ing also stated in his petition shades in the state of Maryland two vear used by preceding the time of his application shades in the state of Maryland two vears and discharged therefrom—I do hereby discharged from imperionment, and in a great the published Maryland Cazette for three months and before the third Monday of September, for price of recommending a trustee in third. Monday of september, and to these causes, if any ment, and to these cause, if any ment, and to these cause, if any ment, the said George Toole should read to the private for the said county of a sety the said George Toole should be prayed for the said George Toole should be traveled for the said George Toole should be the said to the said

(VOL. LXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars der Annus

SON THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE pey of a letter from Major Ger DEARBORN to the Secretar War, dated

Head Quarters, Fort George, June 25th, 181 SIR-I have the mortification forming you of an unfortunate naccountable event which occu esterday. On the 23d, at ever niantry, artillery, cavalry and i en, in due proportion, was ord march by the way of Queenst a place called the Beaver D the high ground, about eigh ine miles from Queenstown, to sek and disperse a body of the y, collected there for the pur procuring provisions and ha

ingthose inhabitants who are cered friendly to the United St.
heir force was, from the most information, composed of supany of the 104th Regimes ove 80 strong; from 150 to silitis, and from 50 to 60 Indit eight o'clock yesterday most then within about two miles o eaver Dams, our detachmen tacted from an ambuscade on drove the enemy some ace into the woods, and the red to a clear field, and sent its for a reinforcement, say ould maintain his position un forced; a reinforcement of 30 control of a reinforcement of 30 c arched immediately under the and of Col. Chrystie; but of ring at Queenstown, Col. ie received authentic inform at Lieut. Col. Bærstler wir mmand had surrendered to my, and the reinforcement re to camp. A man who bel a small corps of mounted er riflemen, came in this g, who states that the enem ded our detachment in the d towards 12 o'clock comm general attack-that our aght more than two hours un tillery had expended the wi ammunition, and then surr and at the time of the sur

> counted for, as well as the a of waiting for a reinfor-om a distance of fifteen or No information has been re the killed or wounded. T 's fleet has again arrived ghborhood.

> e informant made his esc

oper to remain several hour

t either risking a decisive

effecting a retreat, remain

y it should have been d

tion surrounded with woo

With respect and esteem, I am, sir, yours, &c. H. DEARBC John Armstrong, Secretary at war.

tract from a letter received a n, dated 28th June, Fort The 15th regiment and ats from other corps to an ee hundred, were yester been sent off with near s d picked troops to beat in hwith the enemy's advance distance of fifteen mi and fallen into an amb to a position which he th ong one, where he determin, fill he could be su ristie commanded our det wo when he received info the enemy, collecting he, fell upon Boerstler's at 12 o'clock, and after at 12 o'clock, and after thats conflict of one hy minutes compelled his fated hand to surrender, a out of the whole numbers but one, so tell the standerstler ought to have this stand was gallant scious; the fault was the but uninstructed or iller. How much less to

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars Her Annum.

ON THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. by of a letter from Major General DEARBORN to the Secretary at War, dated

Head Quarters,

Fort George, June 25th, 1813. SIR-I have the mortification of forming you of an unfortunate and naccountable event which occurred esterday. On the 23d, at evening, ieut. Col. Bæerstler, with 570 men, fantry, artillery, cavalry and rifleen, in due proportion, was ordered march by the way of Queenstown, on place called the Beaver Dams, athe high ground, about eight or ine miles from Queenstown, to atack and disperse a body of the eney, collected there for the purpose procuring provisions and harrasingthose inhabitants who are consi-ered friendly to the United States. their force was, from the most di-ed information, composed of one suppany of the 104th Regiment ae 80 strong; from 150 to 200 ilitia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. t eight o'clock yesterday morning hen within about two miles of the eaver Dams, our detachment was tacked from an ambuscade; but on drove the enemy some disnce into the woods, and then rered to a clear field, and sent an exs for a reinforcement, saying he ould maintain his position until re-forced; a reinforcement of 300 men irched immediately under the comand of Col. Chrystie; but on arring at Queenstown, Col. Chryie received authentic information at Lieut. Col. Berstler with his mmand had surrendered to the emy, and the reinforcement returnto camp. A man who belonged

a small corps of mounted voluner riflemen, came in this morng, who states that the enemy surnded our detachment in the woods d towards 12 o'clock commenced general attack-that our troops ht more than two hours until the milery had expended the whole of ammunition, and then surrenderand at the time of the surrender informant made his escape .-hy it should have been de oper to remain several hours in a sation surrounded with wood withteither risking a decisive action, effecting a retreat, remains to be counted for, as well as the prod of waiting for a reinforcement ma distance of fifteen or sixteen

No information has been received the killed or wounded. The eners fleet has again arrived in our ighborhood.

With respect and esteem, I am, sir, yours, &c. H. DEARBORN. m. John Armstrong, Secretary at war.

tract from a letter received at Wash-glow, dated 28th June, Fort George. The 15th regiment and detachats from other corps to amount of the hundred, were yesterday or ted to reinforce Borstler, who been sent off with near six hundred picked troops to beat in or skir hwith the enemy's advanced posts distance of fifteen miles, and distance of fifteen miles, and ad fallen into an ambuscade, ricated himself from it and retirto a position which he thought a ong one, where he determined to fain, till he could be supported. Thave sent expresses on different routes, and to different routes, and

however than detaching at all with-

out sustaining the detachment? When shall we learn the first principles of the art! When obey the first dictates of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artifices of the priite guerre? Our detachment was made in the same folly-900 men were to fight an army that keeps cooped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives! I languish for the sight of a man who, understand-ing his business, will do justice to the army and the country. Under such a man there is both honor and renown-under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu-

FROM FORT MEIGS.

EANESVILLE, JUNE 30.

The following interesting intelligence from the North Western army, was politely furnished us by his Excellency Governor Meigs, who passed through here on Monday for Chilicothe. In addition to what is contained in the following extracts, we are informed that it is highly probable Col. Johnston's regiment had left Fort Winchester before General Clay's orders for their march to Fort Meigs had arrived .-He was to have made an expedition to some of the Indian towns, and proceed from thence to Brownstown. -If he shall have proceeded to Brownstown and meets an enemy of larger force, his situation will be truly critical.

Mess. Edit.

Extract of a letter from Gen Green Clay to Gen. Harrison, (enclosed to Gov. Meigs,) dated Camp Meigs, June 20th, 1813.

Two men, one a Frenchman and the other a private in the late Col. Dudley's regiment have just arrived from Detroit, and from whom we have the important intelligence that the enemy contemplate another at-

tack upon this garrison.
The Frenchman states, that the Indians had for sometime been urging general Proctor to renew the attack. A council of war was held a few days since, in which it was determined to renew the attack upon Fort Meigs; and the combined forces were to set out on this day or to morrow at furthest with that view. From every information, the Indians would be about 4000 strong, with the expectation of additional reinforcements of perhaps as many

The British regulars from Fort George and Erie, had been sent for, and were expected at Malden about 1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been paraded on the 4th of June, (the King's birth day) and after a speech from the general, had been ordered to yield up their arms, being deemed unworthy his majesty's service. Tecumseh was encamped at the

River Rouge, near its mouth. The officers of the garrison have been generally consulted (on this and other intelligence) & they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy contemplate another attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

The importance of this communication to you needs no comment from me. We shall be prepared to give our enemy a warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion, and feel that it is through you this army looks for triumph over our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, to Governor Meigs, dated Head-Quarters, Franklinton, June 23d,

DEAR SIR

An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs, bringing information that an army of British and Indians were about to make another attack upon that place. I think it probable that Fore Meigs is not the object, but that the attack will be upon Lower Sandusky, Cleveland or Erie. I shall set out early in the morning for Sandusky, and will keep you constantly apprised of the events passing in that direction.

I am, your friend, WM. H. HARRISON. His Excel. Gov. Meigs.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 9. Copy of a letter from Commodore LEWIS, to the Secretary of the

Off Sandy Hook, July 6, 1813.

I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender (Eagle) which for some time had been employed by commodore Berresford for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and 11 men, with a 32 lb. brass howitzer.

This service was performed in a most gallant and officer-like manner by Sailing master Percival, who with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran the enemy along side, and carried him by a coup de main. I am sorry to add that in this little affair the enemy lost the commanding officer, one midshipman mortally wounded and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of Sailing-master Per cival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. I.EWIS, Com. U. S. Flotilla. Hon. Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy. P. S. The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM THE N. W. ARMY PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. Camp Meigs, June 23.

Information has reached us, by two men who escaped from Detroit, that Col. Proctor intends to besiege this place again, and that we may expect him with 1500 regulars and 4000 Indians the first fair wind. The result cannot be doubted, as we have repaired the fortifications considerably. Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men arrived last night. Col, Anderson's regiment is expected to-morrow, and Gen. M'Arthur with 500 recruits will be here in a few days, which will give us a respectable force. Our situation will be much more advantageous than it was at the former siege, as the men will not be worn down by fatigue. Gen. Harrison is expected here tomorrow. It is supposed that the enemy has retreated with all his force from Lake Ontario with the intention of cutting off this place. We shall be prepared for them at all points and in any shape he may make

CHILICOTHE, JULY 2. The express mail has just arrived from Franklington, with the following important intelligence, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Gov. Meigs. If ever there was a time when the services of our fellowcitizens was necessary, that time has now arrived, and our worthy Governor relies with confidence on the disposition of the people to repel invasion by an immediate and voluntary recourse to arms.

Franklinton, July 1.

I have this moment received a letter from Upper Sandusky, dated

mation of an attack upon that post. yesterday evening by 300 Indians. Colonel Ball's squadron, and Major Croghan's battalion were 5 miles in advance of Upper Sandusky this morning and were pushing on to Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Harrison, with Anderson's regiment; left Lower Sandusky on Sunday for the Rapids, Johnson's regiment had reached that place on the 25th ult. My letter further states that firing had been heard for two days in the direction of the Rapids. The Gen. must have got into

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. C. BARTLET. His Et. Gov. Meigs,

NEWBURYPORT, JULY 4.

Arrived sloop Ranger, Denns, from Penobscot, 17 days. A passenger states, that on the 21st ult. discovered a privateer sloop in Owl's Head Narrows, about 1 mile to westward, in chase of a sloop, which run and came to anchor, where 3 others were lying, all of which were taken. Two others, sloop belonging to Penobscott and a Thomastown schr. Captain Spear, which were standing on to the westward were also captured. The same afternoon, three of the prizes were moved down into the Thoroughfare, preparatory to manning them out; 2 escaped by running on shore, the other slipped her cables and run back to Thomastown. One of the Bucks-town, with rum, molasses, corn, &c. which they removed into the Thomas-town schr. intending to give up the sloop to send in the prisoners. During this time from two to 300 militia collected, and proceeded down to Fox-Island, it being thick foggy weather; when, at half past 2 on the morning of the 22d the fog clearing away, the privateer ap-peared at anchor about 20 rods from the shore, where they commenced firing upon her, with small arms and 1 field piece, which killed the privateersmen almost as fast as they came on deck.

The 1st Lieut. cut the cable, and in attempting to hoist the jlb (lying flat on his back) had his under jaw shot away ; the captain was killed, and but 9 men it was said survived, the rest being either killed or wounded; it being ebb tide, she drifted out, and when out of reach of the musketry got under way, leaving all her prizes, which again fell into the hands of the rightful owners.

The crews put in to man them, in attempting to escape to the privateer in boats, were either killed or wounded. The action lasted about an hour. The above information was received from the American prisoners, who were on board during the action, and who were afterwards put on shore on the White-Islands. The privateer proved to be the Buckskin, formerly of Salem, carrying 3 guns, was fitted out of St. Andrews. She had on board a number of U. S. soldiers, who had deserted from Eastport, and entered on board the Buckskin. They were many of them known by the Americans belonging to the above coast-

from Musquito Cove by Commodore Lewis, who has the command of the florilla of gun-boats stationed at the Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop Eagle, tender to the British 74 Poictiers, cruizing off

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

noon a fishing smack was sent out

A comp de main .- Yesterday fore-

and on Sandy Hook Light House. The smack, named the Yankee, was borrowed of some fishermen at Fly Market, and a calf, a sheep and a goose, purchased and secured on Between 30 and 40 men well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin and forepeake of the amack. Thus prepared she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the banks, three men only being on deck, dressed in fishermens apparel with buff caps on. The Eagle, on perceiving the smack, imme-

go down to the commodore then about 5 miles distant. The helmsman of the smack answered dye, sye, sir, and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him along side the Eagle not more than 3 yards distant. The watch word, Lawrence, was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places, and poured into her a volley of musketry, which struck her crew with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had not time to strike their colours. Seeing the deck was cleated of the enemy, sailing master Percival who commanded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Upon which one of the enemy came out the hold and struck the colours of the Eagle. She had on board a 32 pound brass howitzer, loaded with cannister shot; but so sudden was the surprize that they had not time to discharge it. The crew of the Eagle consisted of H. Morris, master-mate of the Poictiers, W. Price midshipman, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris was killed, and Mr. Price mortally wounded; one marine killed, and 1 severely wounded. The Eagle with the prisoners, was brought up to town yesterday afternoon, and landed at Whitehall, amid the shouts and plaudits of thousands of speciators, assembled on the battery celebrating the 4th of July. -

On Monday, July 5, was interred at Sandy Hook, with military honors (on the spot where was erected the monument to the memory of a Briguns) Mr. Henry Morris master's mate commanding His B. M. Tender Eagle, who fell in the action with the smack Yankee, under the command of John Percival of U. S. flotilla, on the morning of the same day. Every appropriate mark of respect was paid to his memory that was due to a brave and gallant officer of his rank.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. Music.

Mr. Bell, Mr. Briggs,
Mr. Barrow, Mr. Gale;
Mr. Washburn, S. Mr. Mansfield, Officers of Infantry, two and two. Capt. Gedney.

Sailing masters of the Flotilla. Sailing master Percival. Col. Decatur, commanding at the Highlands.

Midshipman Price, who was stated to have been killed, is still alive and was brought to town yesterday, where he receives every attention.

CHILLICOTHE, JUNE 29. On Monday the 21st instant, General Harrison held a council in Franklington with the chiefs of the Delaware, Shawanoe, Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, to the amount of about 50. The General, in his talk to these chiefs, observed to them that he had been induced to call them together in order to ascertain their real intentions. He informed them that a crisis had arrived which demanded that all the tribes, which had heretofore remained neutral, should take a decided stand either for us or against us; and that in order to give the U. States a guarantee of their good dispositions, the friendly tribes should either move with their families, into the settlements, or their warriors should accompany him in the ensuing campaign, and fight for the United States. The chiefs having expressed their willingness to accede to the propositions of the General, and their satisfaction in having an opportu-nity of fighting for the U. States, the General informed them that he would let them know when their services should be required .-He also informed them that all those who should go with him must follow his mode of warfare, and not kill or injure old men, women, children, nor prisoners : that no one but a coward or a squaw would kill those who were unable to defend themselves y and that as gen. Proc-tor had agreed to deliver him (Harrison) up to Tecumseh, if they had succeeded in taking Fort Meiga he promised them in his turn, if he this morning informing that two men distely gave chase, and after com- should be successful to deliver Prochad arrived express at 3 o'clock, ingup with her, and finding she had tor into their hands, provided they from Lower Sandusky, giving infor- live stock on deck, ordered her to should only put a petticeat on him !!

proportions, years credit, day of sole.
In Holland, if Grahame, Kent, Wilson, I. Chew.

ed compelling n the discharge and having al

lection, a large frequent apparature of persons for rill of course be a I am induced on for individuals oncerned to pre-when made. To feel inclined to d be unnecess escribed by law;
be alledged, the
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CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, July 3. Mr. Benson laid upon the table a resolution to the following effect, with an intimation that he should call for its consideration on Monday :

" Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this house, jointly with a committee to be appointed by the senate, to consider what business is necessary to be done before the adjournment of Congress, and to report at what time the two houses may adjourn."

Mr. Ingersoll, after a number of pertinent remarks on the present defects of the law providing for the punishment of piracy, and on the jarring decisions made by the judiciary officers thereon, and also on the present vexatious and difficult mode of taking depositions to be read in the courts of the U. S. offered two resolutions for inquiry into the propriety of amending the laws in these respects. These resolutions he proposed to lay on the table, to be called up at the next session of congress. On the suggestion of the speaker that this course was contrary to the rules, according to which a postponement beyond the session is tantamount to a general or indefinite postponement, the house refused to consider the resolutions, which now, of course lie on the table.

THE WAYS & MEANS.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the unfinished business (the report on Mr. Hungerford's contested election) was postponed; and the house proceeded to the consideration of the tax bills.

The bill to impose a duty on licences to distillers of spirits, was first taken up, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were severally agreed to.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section thereof, imposing a duty on the capacity of the still, & in lieu thereof inserting a section imposing specific duties on the quantity distilled, at the rate of ten cents for every gallon of spirits from foreign materials of first proof, and so upwards to 25 cents for the highest proof, and every gallon distilled from domestic materials 7 cents for the lowest, and so up to 18 cents per gallon on the highest proof.

After some conversation, the question on the amendment was taken, and the result proved to be as fol-

For the amendment, Against it,

There being an equality of votes on this amendment, the Speaker decided the motion in the negative.

Mr. Grundy moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a clause limitting the duration of this act to

the end of the present war. Mr. Fisk moved to amend this a mendment so as to limit the duration of the law to one year, and to the end of the next session of congress thereafter. This motion was

negatived, ayes 54. After some objections to the motion of Mr. Grundy by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Fisk, and in reply thereto by Mr. Bibb, the question thereon was decided in the affir-

mative. For the motion

Against it Several attempts were made by Mr. King of Massachusetts & others further to amend the bill so as to render its provisions more favorable to spirits distilled from the foreign materials; but were unsuccessful.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, the following proviso was attached to the

" Provided, That there be paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of roots but one half of the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of such still."

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Bibb, ordered to lie on the ta-

The bill from the Senate, to relinquish the claims of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandize, captured by private armed vessels, was twice read, and referred to the committee of ways and

The house spent some time in committee of the whole, on the bill for laying a direct tax, and having risen at the usual hour, the committee obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Monday July 5. Mr. Benson called for the consi-Mr. Benson called for the consideration of the resolution office of commissioner of the revenue.

him on Saturday last, for appointing a committee of the Senate to enquire what business it will be necessary to transact during the present session of Congress, and when it may be brought to a close. It was adopted and a committee of five ordered.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill laying a duty on licences to distillers of spiritu-

After some debate on a proposition made by Mr. King, of Mass. to amend the bill, it was withdrawn, and Mr. Pitkin moved to refer the bill to the committee of ways and means for the purpose of reporting a section, allowing a drawback on spirits distilled from molasses when exported, equal to the duty paid on molasses on importation.

A debate took place and the question on recommitment was taken by ayes and noes, and were yeas 42

Mr. King of Mass. moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of equalizing the duties on stills. Negatived.

The question on engrossing the bill for a third reading was decided by ayes and noes as follows-yeas 99, nays 51.

It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill for laying and collecting a di-

A variety of amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted, and others rejected, and the committee rose and reported the

Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 6.

Mr. Troup from the committee on military affairs reported a bill for the relief of the superanuated officers and soldiers of the late and present army of the U.S. which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole house.

An engrossed bill laying a duty on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors was read a third time and passed by ayes and noes-yeas 84

The house took up for consideration the bill with the amendments reported by the committee of the whole house, for laying and collecting a direct tax.

Mr. Post moved to recommit it to the committee of ways and means for the purpose of equalizing the ap portionment among the different counties of New-York. After some debate this motion was negatived.

The bill had not been gone thro' with when the house adjourned.

Wednesday, July 7. The house resumed the consideration of the bill for laying and colding a dired tax.

Mr. Harris moved an amendment to the bill which had for its object a different mode of apportioning the taxes in the state of Ohio. After debate the amendment was adopted.

Propositions was then made to amend the amendment by including almost all the other states.

In the course of the proceedings on this amendment, Mr. Bibb called for the previous question. The the house refused to second the call.

After some further proceedings Mr. Cheves again called for the previous question. A majority of the house refused to second the call. Mr. Gholson again called for the

previous question; a majority secon ded the call. The question then stated by the chairman, " shall the main question

be now put?" It was decided by ayes and noes as follows-yeas. 83, nays 78. The Speaker announced that the

question now before the house was shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading ?"

Mr. Pitkin conceived that the question was on the amendment that was under consideration when the previous question was called and not on engrossing the bill.

The Speaker adhered to his decision. From this decision Mr. Pitkin appealed.

A debate ensued and the question on confirming the decision of the chair was decided by ayes and noes, as follows-Yess 98, Nays 68, and the decision of the chair affirmed. Mr. Wright moved that the bill

lie on the table. Negatived. The question on engrossing the bill for a third reading was then determined in the affirmative -ayes 96, noes 73, and it was ordered to

be read a third time to-morrow. The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on

ed; as also was the bill for taxing sales at auction, &c. And the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bills they had gone through, and their progress in the remainder, and had leave to sit a-

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, July 8.

Mr. Wood presented the petition of Joshua Walker and others, members of a volunteer company, stating that they have been kept out of their pay owing to their captain having received the money due them and lost it, and praying relief from congress. Referred to the secretary of war.

Mr. Troup from the committee on military affairs to whom was referred a resolution of the house of the 15th of June, instructing them to enquire whether any and if any what alterations are necessary to be made in the act entitled " an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," and particularly whether any and if any what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of said act shall be distributed to each state and territory, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, after some preliminary observations, called for the consideration of the remonstrance of the Legislature of Massachusetts, The question on considering was taken by ayes and noes, and was yeas 97, nays 58. Mr. Fisk then moved that it be referred to a select committee. At the suggestion of Mr. Robertson, the motion was varied so as to refer all the remonstrance except that part which relates to Louisiana, and also to include a reference of the remonstrance of the minority.

Mr. Webster was opposed to a partial reference-he was not anxious'it should be acted on at all this session-but he did not know how a selection could well be made. It had been said it was intended the committee should give an answer to this remonstrance; if so, he believed it necessary the whole subject should go to them,

Mr. Robertson supported the partial reference-he did not believe the committee or any body else had a right to question the right of Louisiana to be admitted into the union.

Mr. King of N. C. moved that the further consideration of this subject be post poned till the first Monday of December next.

Mr. Calhoun was in favor of postponement. He considered it unnecessary and impolitic to act on this subject at this time-if an answer was given the very next Legislature of that state would reply, and thus this business might go on ad infini-

Mr. Hanson, advocated a postponement; but if it was referred he hoped it would be referred entire, as he conceived that part which relates to Louisiana one of the most important features in it.

Mr. Robertson replied.

Mr. Murfree moved that it lie on the table. Negatived. Mr. King's motion to postpone it

till the first Monday in Dec. next was adopted. An engrossed bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States

was read a third time. Mr. Post moved to recommit the bill to the committee of Ways and Means with instructions to apporti-on the quota of the state of N. York, according to a statement which he

presented. On this question the ayes and noes were called, and were yeas 54, nays

Mr. Wheaton moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December and made some observations in support of it .- Negatived.

Messrs. Brigham and Culpeper asigned their reason for voting against

Mr. Nelson moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole house. Negatived.

The bill was then passed by ayes and noes as follows-ayes 97, nays

Adjourned.

Friday July 9.

Mr. Bradley after some introductory observations, offered the fol-

lowing t appointed to enquire into the causes give them publicity properly attest-

tiers, and that the committee have power to send for persons and pa-

Mr. Hopkins of Kentucky advocated the passage of the resolution, but thought it would be proper that time should be given the committee to make their report till the next session of congress.

Mr. Seybert opposed the passage. Mr. Jackson, of Virginia, also opposed it. He thought it was the most impolitic resolution ever offered to Congress. It was particularly improper at this time. He would most heartily concur in an enquiry after the campaign was ended.

Mr. Taylor moved that it lie on the table, and be printed. Mr. Findley advocated its lying on the table. It was ordered to lie on the table-76 to 67.

A bill from the senate, providing for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the U. S. was read twice and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Jackson of Virginia had leave

of absence. The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the amendments of the senate to the bill for the relief of Capt. Lawrence, his officers and crew. The amendments were concurred in, and the committee rose, reported the bill, and the house concurred in the report.

An engrossed bill laying a duty on sugar refined within the U.S. was read a third time and passed. Ayes 94, noes 53.

An engrossed bill for establishing the office of Commissioner of Revenue, was read a third time and

An engrossed bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize and ships and vessels, was read a third time and passed-Ayes 102, noes 51. The house in committee of the

bill laying a duty on carriages for the conveyance of persons. The committee went through the bill and made sundry amendments

whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a

which were reported to the house. Mr. Clopton spoke against the passage of the bill, on the ground of its being unconstitutional. After considerable debate the bill was reported to the house with amendments, and having been further amended the bill was ordered to be

engrossed for a third reading.

From the Spirit of '76.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to state upon respectable authority, that the monstrous representations which have been circulating for several days, concerning the conduct of the English in quitting Hampton, are entirely without foundation .-The reports were so shocking to humanity, that we hesitated to believe it possible they could be true. Hampton has not been given up to be plundered, and we hope and believe that the whole is a fabrication. Webelieve the native modesty and virtue of our fair country women, will always shield them against savage ruthless violence.

From the (Virginia) Herald, a Demo cratic paper.

"CIVETRE DEVIL HIS DUE." Adage.

Capt. Hancock Lee, a gentleman of respectability well known in this town and vicinity, arrived here on Saturday last from Hampton. He was taken prisoner by the British in their late attack on that place, and carried on board Admiral Cockburn's ship, where he was detained 2 days and released. He was very well treated while on board—was closely questioned by the Admiral respecting the force which was stationed at Hampton, the military resources of the state, &c. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 180 killed and wounded, and very sbrewdly estimate the American loss at 1500 ! 1

Capt. Lee visited almost every house in Hampton on his return. To our utter astonishment, he states, that the accounts we have received of the conduct of the enemy, the abuse of females, &c. are utterly un-

We beseech those who have the Resolved, That a committee be means of ascertaining the facts to

The bill was gone through, and which have led to the multiplied faithed. If one nait the reported entire the bill laying a duty on refined sulures of the arms of the U.S. on British, it is but sacred dary to me your western and northwestern from the bill laying a duty on refined sulures of the arms of the U.S. on British, it is but sacred dary to me your western and northwestern from the bill was gone through, and amendthem as we would beasts of prey, to whom the least degree of mercy would be criminal. But if this ter, rible duty is imposed on our gillan soldiers by mirrepresentation, the blad of every enemy unnecessarily slave blank and every American sacrificed to a min taken duty will rest on the beaded then by whom sensibility and ordent puties. ism are misled.

From the Spirit of '76 of July 9.

CRUEL SLANDER No one will suppose for one me ment that we could in any degree excuse or extenuate any act of the enemy, which shall be marked beau ny circumstance of barbarity. The destruction of the inconsiderable defenceless villages and towns on the shores of the Chesapeake, adds to lustre to the martial fame of any individual concerned in those transaction ons. There is a meanness in the perpetation of such acts, as toware rant us in affirming, that the officet who would in person superintend and direct them can never be a respected and beloved hero, and is no ver destined to cover himself with glory. The man who directed the conflagration of Havre de Grace, will never sleep in Westminster ab bey. Having said this much with regards the conduct of the enemy, we turn with indignation to reflect upon the tendency of the disposition of some persons among us to magnify and misrepresent the tosduct of the enemy. Lying in such cases is as odious and sinful as in sur other-and particularly cruel, when it can do the enemy no injury, but may inflict a wound upon the charge ter of a whole neighbourhood. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the enemy in quitting Hampton, did not offer violence to the females & that place, as has been reported --On the contrary, they were trested in a manner so respectful by the cers, that even those who had fed to the woods, returned and enjoyed the promised protection and secunty, which was faithfully extended to all that put themselves within its range. In Hampton, as in all other places, there are certain femalecharacters, whose own conduct invited contumelious and brutal treatment, & it is possible that among the various description of men that landed there were some whose habits incline them to an association with these wretched and miserable women. Irregularities, excesses, and scept too shocking to be described, or met by a delicate eye, were probably the consequence of this association.— But in the name of humanity, shall the reputation of every respectable

a propensity to abuse and reproach our enemies? Is it not competented resist them, without resorting to wilful misrepresentation of faft, to inflame and infatuate the public mind and public feeling? Are Americans so destitute of the proper is centives to action, as to make a mesort to such extraneous excitement necessary to stimulate them to the performance of their duty? If the report of which we speak, he as founded, and that it is we have set the least doubt, we hold it as thors guilty of an offence upon the sensibility and reputation of the is males of Hampton, little short is a propensity to abuse and repromales of Hampton, little short the heinousness of the actual per-tration of the crimes imputed to the enemy. When the stranger shat hereafter visit the once hospital and pleasant village of Hampton, is spite of his charity, he cannot be get this calomniation. And as will not be able to designate the dividuals, who shall be the alledge subjects of the reputed atrocity, the place will provery woman in the place will present a suspicion to his mind, all cruel and ungenerous. Mothers daughters, wives and maidens, all be doomed to sustain an infaaggravated by its falsehood—externated alone by pity. If we conbelieve that one virtuous femily however low in estate, or humble family, had suffered by family, had suffered by a waster ruthless violence, and that we the permission of the officers we the permission of the officers at commanded the expedition again Hampton, we should not hesitate say that the government ought revenge the wrong by a full mean of punishment. And there is an American, who would refuse encounter the most dreadful of alternatives, not only to change the wretch who would offer an of violence upon the person of our

ANNAPOLIS, TRUESDAY, JULY TA BALTIMORE RIOTS. It is with pleasure we infor public, that the Report of the Co

toe of Grievances and Courts of

ACTLAND GAZETT

tice, together with all the Depo taken before them, relative to the and Riots which destroyed the q Baltimore during last summer, been published, and are now f at Mr. G. Shaw's Book Store i place. It contains a more full a tion any that has yet appeared, a faithful narrative of all those one of law and order which dis that city from the demelition Federal Republican office in Gay to the catastrophe at the Gac subsequent attempts to destroy th Office. This book ought to go place in every man's library, may be able at any time to reco period in the history of Baltime scenes which have no parallel, the sanguinary revolution of I when the lives and property of duals lay at the mercy of an ir banditti, who were allowed to trate, in the face of day, the 1 atrocities, by the imbecility of a and that without fear of puni No other recommendation is ne than to mention the subject; an trial of Mr. Hanson, and his br sociates, has not been published claims on the public attention s to what it might otherwise ha Those who felt an interest in th hand, who braved the storms of geous violence to defend the lil speech and the press; rights pu by the blood of patriots, and gu to every citizen by our cons will doubtless wish for a record scenes which then harrowed to feelings. In this book may I that record, and as it is given the imposing solemnity of an o fore the highest tribunal in th to room is left to doubt its cor t makes a volume of 350 octav ind is sold at \$ 1 50 cents in by The Hon. Rufus King All who have had an opport

witnessing any important disci the senate, in which Mr. Kin ten a part, have almost univer igned him the palm. His ta But in the name of humanity, shill spoken of in more exalted ter the reputation of every respectable by his political opponents, that lasting suspicion, merely to gratify ther member of that body, as ot think it would be too much hat he is superior at this tip ther man of which the Unit can boast. Bred up in the is country, and guided by the ntegrity, he has justly acquire ation which entitles him to ence of his fellow-citizens. V man at the head of our gov e might soon expect to hange in the gloomy aspect of airs, and that scene of prosper tstored which formerly s lessings around us. For ma a has lived in the retirement te life, and his talents whe quired, have been lost to his at since all parties now peaking his pusies, it is sir wished that his councils, see that effect which they so deserve. If ever there is a onest men come again into statesman like him to But as long as the atrouled by those wild opin em now to actuate them, t il be able to distinguish bet al and pretended friends. jes that can be entertained that those sufferings, v ve already experienced, hich yet await them, will discriminate between thou their best interests, and rue the idle phantoms of red imagination.

> appose an enquiry to be causes of our disasters agreeable to a prop

of violence upon the person of the beloved sisters, but also " to other a look that threatened them injury."

ACTLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, TRUESDAY, JULY 13, 1815.

BALTIMORE RIOTS. It is with pleasure we inform the public, that the Report of the Commit. toe of Grievances and Courts of Justice, together with all the Depositions tiken before them, relative to the Mobs and Riots which destroyed the quiet of Baltimore during last summer, have been published, and are now for sale at Mr. G. Shaw's Book Store in this place. It contains a more full account tian any that has yet appeared, and is a faithful narrative of all those violations of law and order which distracted that city from the demelition of the Federal Republican office in Gay-street to the catastrophe at the Gaol, and subsequent attempts to destroy the Post-Office. This book ought to occupy a place in every man's library, that he may be able at any time to recur to a period in the history of Baltimore for scenes which have no parallel, but in the sanguinary revolution of France. when the lives and property of individuals lay at the mercy of an infuriate banditti, who were allowed to perpetrate, in the face of day, the blackest atrocities, by the imbecility of a police, and that without fear of punishment No other recommendation is necessary than to mention the subject; and as the trial of Mr. Hanson, and his brave associates, has not been published, it has claims on the public attention superior what it might otherwise have had Those who felt an interest in that little hand, who braved the storms of outrageous violence to defend the liberty of speech and the press; rights purchased by the blood of patriots, and guaranteed to every citizen by our constitution, will doubtless wish for a record of those scenes which then harrowed up their feelings. In this book may be found that record, and as it is given under he imposing solemnity of an oath, before the highest tribunal in the state, so room is left to doubt its correctness. t makes a volume of 350 octavo pages, nd is sold at \$ 1 50 cents in boards.

The Hon. Rufus King.

All who have had an opportunity of witnessing any important discussion in he senate, in which Mr. King has taten a part, have almost universally asigned him the palm. His talents are ot think it would be too much to say hat he is superior at this time to any ther man of which the United States an boast. Bred up in the service of is country, and guided by the strictest tegrity, he has justly acquired a repuation which entitles him to the confience of his fellow-citizens. With such man at the head of our government, e might soon expect to witness a hange in the gloomy aspect of our af-sirs, and that scene of prosperity again estored which formerly spread its lessings around us. For many years has lived in the retirement of prite life, and his talents when greatly quired, have been lost to his country; at since all parties now unite in eaking his punise, it is sincerely to wished that his councils may proice that effect which they so eminentdeserve. If ever there is a time when mest men come again into fashion, it suld be the pride of our nation to Ma statesman like him to direct its him—But as long as the people are atrouled by those wild opinions which m now to actuate them, they never ll be able to distinguish between their al and pretended friends. The only pes that can be entertained at present that those sufferings, which they te already experienced, and those ich yet await them, will learn them discriminate between those who look their best interests, and those who rue the idle phantoms of a distemred imagination.

prose an enquiry to be made into causes of our disasters along the

will be the result?-They will discover I mours towards a complete subjugation crived from Mr. Barlow on the nothing more than what is very well of Canada. The army must now be known already. Almost every one is equainted with our situation at the the navy has unfortunately been blocksime war was declared, and under what inauspicious circumstances it was commenced. We had neither men nor money at the functure sufficient to authorize an attack on Canada, and the command of those few troops that were raised, was given to men totally unqualified to lead them into the field. Even had they possessed that kind of knowledge and experience necessary, it would have been impossible, with the small force which had been collected, to make any considerable progress into the British territory, at the time they were ordered to commence the campaign with their exterminating proclamations,-Dearborn may have been guided by prudential motives in all his operations, for, until sided by a force adequate to the object for which he had been commissioned, it would most certainly have been the extreme of folly to have ventured upon it. But we have no opinion of his military skill or prowess, and it is generally believed that at no one period has he had a force sufficient to ac complish the subjugation of this little

Under these circumstances what

could the poor man do? Urged to acti on without competent preparations, nothing could be calculated on but misfortune. The government, more than its agents, is in fault. In many cases they have confided some of the most important interests of the nation to men destitute of character or knowledge, and from such it would have been presumption to expect any thing else but disgrace. Small detachments of the army have, from time to time, been sent on expeditions, and it is seldom the case that they return, except as prisoners. To introduce an effectual reformation, if this is the object of the gentleman, it is necessary to commence with the seat or source of the evil. Let congress then scrutinize the conduct of administration, as well as those in minor situations, and they will then be able to apply the remedy. We have not yet seen that system introduced which was contemplated, upon the accession of Gen. Armstrong to the war department, and it is considered very doubtful whether even his mighty genius, will enable him to restore order from the confusion spoken of in more exalted terms, even by his political opponents, than any on the resignation of Doctor Eustis.

ther member of that body, and we do

Misfortunes have crowded thick upon us, as much perhaps from injudiciou appointments as from any other cause, but it would be extremely difficult to suggest any plan of reform without beginning at the head of the government, Mr. Madison has involved the nation in a labarynth of difficulties, but it would require wisdom far more exalted than he can boast of, to raise her to that pitch of grandeur from which she has been precipitated. In catching at a shadow we have lost the greatest blessings ever enjoyed by any people, and we have now the mortifying reflection left us, that it was occasioned by our

> Few, indeed, of those who some time since were so lavish of their " lives, fortunes and sacred honours," have yet fulfilled their engagements; and if there ever was a time when the government seemed to require their assistance it is the present. They will soon wish to contract for another loan, as their expenses are rapidly increasing, and this will be a fine opportunity to dispose of their fortunes. Since the army has dwindled so much of late by frequent captures, nothing is more necessary to enable government to prosecute their darling schemes than soldiers, and their plighted honour now calls upon them to enlist. By doing this, they may perhaps sell their lives, and government will then have obtained every thing from them which was so solemnly promised. We do not despair yet of secing some of our great men, with muskets on their shoulders, marching to recover the ground we have already lost,

own folly.

said to be our chief dependance, since ed up in different ports, and really it will be something like a broken reed, unless some acquisitions, like those we have alluded to, are soon made to it. With such men, who could forbest marching to the fields of glery? With patriots so devoted to their country it would be pleasure to die. Military enthusiasm might possibly be kindled in the coldest heart, and extend itself as well to the mansions of affluence as to the humble cot of indigence. It is odd that this experiment has never been tried, for the force of example some times effects wonders. But when it is observed, that those who were the most strenuous advocates for war still hang back, and refuse that aid to goernment which they gave every reason to expect, it extinguishes those feelings in others necessary to induce them to forego the pleasures of domestic life to enter upon scenes accompanied by innumerable hardships and dangers. Patriotic professions alone never yet achieved a victory, or replenished an empty treasury-they are well enough when united with actions, but in the way in which they appear now-a-days, they excite no other feeling than contempt, and bring down upon their authors the ex cess of ridicule. Let actions, and not words, be their motto, and these life and fortune-men may yet be of some service to their country.

The privateer Anaconda, which was said some time ago to be cruizing in co. with the Essex frigate, on the coast of Brazils, has arrived at Ocracock from very successful cruize. The Anaconda, we understand, spoke a Spanish brig who informed that the frigate President, Com. Rogers, was in the W. Indies; had made many prizes which she destroyed, and landed the prisoners in St. Bartholomews.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the voters of the Upper Election District in Anne-Arundet County, that there will be a public meeting on the fourth Saturday in July, at John Beall's Tavern in said District, to appoint a Committee to meet any committees that shall be appointed in the other districts, in a general committee, for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons to represent this county in the next general ssembly of Maryland. July 15.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Saturday the

River, EDWARD HALL, Esquire. Unqualified praise, in the form of obituary notices, has so justly lost its effeet by its indiscriminate application, that we should be almost tempted, on this occasion, to confine-ourselves to a simple " hic jacet," did we not consider it a suppression of that homage so justly due to the memory of his virtues .-To say that he was just, generous or be-nevolent, would be but to echo the common formula, and yet it would be no departure from truth to declare that he was all this; but we claim, as peculiarly his, a spirit more pre-eminently distin-guished by its finer elements—His virtues were such as find their exercise in the social circle, they were more calculated to enchain our affections than to demand our reverence, or excite our wonder. Labouring under the most a-cute bodily anguish for several years we might naturally have looked for a correspondent asperity of temper, but the native benevolence of his heart had acquired so decided an influence as to retain its ascendancy in the midst of his afflictions. Let the Grave close upon his errors, they were fewer than generally fall to the lot of man; his virtues cannot be forgotten, they will live in the grateful and friendly remembrance of those who more intimately knew him.

From the Alexandria Gazette, of Tues-

day. The President has at length sent an answer to the resolutions offered by Mr. Webster and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 21st ult. The answer consisted of an elaborate report of the Secretary of State to the President, in which he states that the first and only information of the existence of the French repealing decree of the 28th April 1811, was communicated to this government by Mr. Barlow in his letter of the 12th May, 1812, and received on the 13th July of the sale, which will be accommodating; same year—That Mr. Russell has repeatedly declared that the first repeatedly declared that the first July 15. agreeable to a proposition of and yielding their ALL to the disposal repeatedly declared that the first bradley, and what is it probable of government, to accelerate their move knowledge he had of it was when re-

29th May-No communication of the decree was ever made by the French minister near the U. States and that he has not made any explanation further than when questioned on the subject he declared his ignorance of its existence until the arrival of the Wasp-which vessel bro't it out to bim, Mr. Barlow was instructed to demand an explanation of the French government; but his journey to the north and subsequent death had probably frustrated his intentions on that as well as the other subjects, with which he was charged -His successor, who has recently sailed for France, has been instructed to resume the pending negotiations with that government, and also to ask an explanation on the subject of the repealing decree.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy's barges and small craft have been up to the fresher parts of our river, getting water .-The last accounts we have of them are from a dispatch received by express from Col. Selden, dated Fort Powhatan, (or Hoods), July 17th. The following are extracts :

" Late last night I received information from capt Benedict, dated Shoal Bay, informing me that the smaller vessel sjoined the frigates and brigs lying off the Point of Shoals yesterday, and had put on board of hem a considerable quantity of live stock, &c. immediately after which the larger vessels proceeded down the river, leaving behind all the brigs, schrs. and barges. I shall know to day what course they will take. I presume they will return up the ri-

It is said that 200 of the enemy were a few days past at the Old Point Light House covering their watering party there, and that they had nearly enough water-that Cock burn, though his flag was left standing, had gone to sea with a ship of the line and a transport ship-and that some of the frigates had fallen down the roads, and others had fallen into the roads.

It is conjectured by some politicians, that the ships which have gone and are going out, are bound off New-London. If it be their intention to attack Decatur, they will surely rue the folly of their enterprize.

We derive the following article from an unquestionable source :

" Information from a British officer to the 1st. Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter states that at the affair at Hampton their loss was 120 killed and 90 or 95 wounded-that a transport had sailed for Halifax with the wounded which had not room for more. He spoke highly of the riflemen, observing that their first fire was a deadly one, which threw the enemy into confusion, and that another such discharge would have routed their van or caused them to have laid down their arms. Their loss in officers is one major killed-one captain of marines severely wounded-one Lieut. of marines wounded since dead, and two others wounded, of 1st battalion to the Diadem."

Just Published And for Sale at George Shaw's Book

Store, Price, \$ 1 50 in Boards-#2 00 Bound,

The Report Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee. July 15, 1813.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 11

About 120 acres of Land, more or less. This land adjoins the farms of William Steuart, and Richard Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires. There is on the premises an excellent barn, and a variety of fruit of different kinds, and twenty acres of good meadow can be easily made. Those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. He also, being authorised, will offer on the same day, sixty acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining, the principal part of which may be styled first rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard in tine order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the whole to-gether, a very handsome settlement may be made. There is a sufficiency of wood and timber on the premises neces-sary to the support of the place. Terms made known on the day of

In Council.

Annapolis, July 9, 1813. Previous to the appointment of con-tractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to fur-nish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; And two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to come the candles of th very hundred of rations. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CIR. To be published once in three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Melsheimer's German Paper Federal Gazette and American, of Balin ore, the Hagar's-Town Gazette, the ople's Monitor of Easton, and the

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1813. John Brewer, Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Robert Brockett. Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel Cruise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Car-roll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole. Henry Drury, David Delouden (2), Ephraim Duvall, Stephen B. Dorsey. Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River. William S. Green (2), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Edward S. Gantt Henry W. Hardy, George Hoffnagle, Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty, John Lyttle, Fort Madison. Lieut. Caleb Mackbea. Samuel B. Parsons, Ste-phen Patter, William Patterson. Thomas Rieney (3), Nathan Randall, John Ross, William Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Ross, David Ramsay. John Skinner, U. S. Agent, James Sears, Joseph Smith, ohn Smith, near Annapolis, Hezekiah Saffield, George Stevens. William Thomas, William Taylor, Nathan Tuchston, Fort Madison. John Williams, James Wallace, Isaac Warrun, Tompson P. Williams, Charles A. Warfield, William Watkins, Charles Warfield of L. 12 miles from Annapolis, Jacob Whitwright, West River. Jane Younger, Elenor Young, Edward Young, Henry Yuckley.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M. Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23d

June, 1813. In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

> JONA. PINKNEY, Cash. NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giv-ing judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

General Orders,

Annapolis, June 28, 1813.
THE Officers commanding Cetachments of the militia, who have been ordered on duty, will proceed to make out Muster Rolls according to law, and return them to the accountants of militia, that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnished provisions or supplies for the Militia, will prepare their accounts, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, and lodge them with the accountants for adjustment. The officers of companies will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law of the last session, and notify the first and second class to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

of the Commander in Chief, NO. GASSAWAY, Adjt. Gen. William Duvall.

Earnestly requests all persons in-debted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against him to present the same for payment, as he intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice will prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executor of Francis Tucker, may reat assured that further indulgence cannot begiven, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present them

for payment.

A person will be authorised to obtain settlements in his absence.

any degree ny act of the marked by a barity. The owns on the ake, adds no e of any indiose transaction nness in the Ta, as toward at the officet superintend ver be a rero, and is nehimself with directed the

of July 9.

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vernment ought on the ball means.

And there is no who would refuse the only to change would offer an another person of the pers

POET'S CORNER.

TRIBUTE TO VALOUR. We think, we cannot pay a greater tri-bute of respect, to the memory of Captain LAWRENCE than by publishing the following testimonial of regard, written by his enemy, and extracted from the Halifax paper.

[Guardian.]

LINES, WRITTEN ON THE CAPTURE O THE CHESAPEAKE. SWEET was the sailor's midnight dream,

That faded with the morning beam ; And high the hopes that swelled hi breast.

When rising from his peaceful rest, That ere the dreary shades of night, Had once more veil'd the cheerful light The flag that wav'd in graceful sweep, Should float in triumph on the deep. No friendly shore was now in view, No friendly hand now wav'd adieu. At dawn of day was seen afar, The flag that bore the stripe and star ;

And soon the foe, with favouring breeze, Sought the bold conflict on the seas. Brave was the heart now near at hand, To meet him on his native strand; And high Old England's ensign flee To cheer the Shannon's hardy crew " This flag shall never-never fall ; " Its bloody folds shall be our pall;

" No common soul directs the fight ; " No common day" now sheds its light " If chance has hung a low'ring cloud, " To shade the laurels of the proud; " And forc'd the vanquish'd brave to " weep " Their loss of triumph on the deep,

The glittring steel shall proudly tell " If yet is lost the magic spell, " By which Britannia rules the waves " And guards her heroes watery graves.

Now off the shore the ship appears, And towards the Shanon proudly steers Now all is still-'tis death's repose, The gallant ships soon boldly close, And while Old England's thund'ring

Re-echo'd from the neighb'ring shore, Beneath the tow'ring sails dark shade, The battle raged with blade to blade. Twas there the brave soon slept in death.

And nobly sigh'd their latest breath : Twas there the manly heart was tried And Britons felt their naval pride. No chance shall now decide the day " For Broke himself now leads the way.

And soon the bloody conflict's o'er, The roaring cannon's heard no more An awful calm succeeds the fight, And softly fall the shades of night How still are laid the brave that The cannon's roar their funeral knell Their home-the deep, is now their grave, They sink beneath the peaceful wave. The flag that vainly wav'd before, Is fallen now to vaunt no more : The flag that wav'd in graceful sweep, Now floats in triumph on the deep.

His midnight watch the seaman keeps, Where wrapt in death the herot sleeps; Where, in his Country's colours, bleeds Brave LAWRENCE, fam'd for other

deeds. And as he treads in silent thought, The spot where late he bravely fought The tears of sorrow dim his eyes, That now in endless night he lies. " No laurel crown thy brow shall wreath

" No more thy native air shall breathe; " A foreign land shall be thy gra " But foreign tears shall weep the brave " If on the deck thy form extends, " Thy soul unconquered high ascends. "Thy country claims no more from "thee,

" If conquer'd-yet-thy spirit's free. " The cold grave soon shall hold the

"That oft has brav'd the raging storm " And fame shall tell to future times, " And fame shall bear to distant climes, " The bloody conflict on the sea, " The tale that tells of death and thea

The minute guns are heard afar, But bear not now the sound of war. The minute stroke the sailor rows, And kty's tear drop nobly flows. And now the mournful pendant weeps, Where still in peace the hero sleeps; And slowly moves upon the wave, The barge that bears him to his grave Now o'er his bier his colours laid, Above is placed his faithful blade. No more is heard the Victor's cheer, The brave respect the hallow'd bier ; No war-like passion fills their breasts, Hush'd in repose the Warrior rests.

. The first of June. † Captain Lawrence, after he died, was wrapt in his colours, and laid on the quarter-deck of the Chesapeake.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All Saint's Parish Church, in said county, late the presents of Richard Rand, containing property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions. on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the wy of sale.

William Holland, Richard Grnhame, Daniel Kent, James Wilson, John H. Chew.

May 20th, 1813.

Loss of the ship Tonquin, near the mouth of the Columbia,

A large ship had arrived from N. York after a passage of near 7 months with merchandize and provisions for the company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the story of the Tonquin's having been cut off was but too true. The circumstances have been related in different ways by the natives, in the environs of the establishment, but that which from their own knowledge carries with it the greatest appearance of truth is as follows: That vessel after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast north of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers) twenty-three men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the seaboard, when they stopped on Vancouver's Island at a place called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerful nation called Wake-a-nin-ishes. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, and conducted themselves in the most decorous manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian whom the officers had as interpreter that the tribe where they then lay were ill disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; captain Jonathan Thorne affected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. M'Kay, that he had ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails. In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives .-Every one when armed moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready in such manner were they distributed that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weaken ed condition; made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where, finding a quantity of loaded arms they fired on their savage assailers through the sky lights and companion way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time-& long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether from want of abilities or strength supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia it cannot be ascertained, this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning, the four who were unhurt left her in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long and was as well in the vessel as else-

> Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indians in canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to vie with each other in boarding.

The wounded man shewed himself over the railing, and made gns that he was alone and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical of actions, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly nine thousand pounds of gun powder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion who were in canoes round the ship. It is impossible to tell who the person was that so completely avenged himself, but there cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade

The four men who set off in the long boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale and massacred by the native.

From the Federal Republican. To the Hon. James Madison, Presi dent of the United States.

Permit me sir, with the respect due to your exalted station and eminent talents, to address you in a plain and decorous manner, on a subject of the highest concern to your desire to restore peace to Amethe people of the United States, rica, and the negotiation set on foot and more particularly to those sections of the Union most exposed to the ravages and depredations of the enemy. I am one of those among hundreds, indeed thousands, placed in that situation who may in a few hours be deprived of all the comforts ation for peace is progressing, and of life, and with a numerous family of children and grand-children be reduced to seek shelter under the hospitable roof of some kind, benevolent friend, whose doors will open for all the blood that will be spilled, to receive us until the peltings of the pitiless storm are over ; but after the lapse of a few weeks or days, what is to become of us? or where are we to wander? God only knows, and in him we repose our trust. War at all times is to be deprecated as the greatest calamity which can befall a people, and in my humble judgment there are few causes which can justify an offensive one, and more especially in a country professing christianity, whose mild and benevolent precepts teach us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us-to return good for evil, to love our enemies and to forgive one another, as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us. Among the many evils consequent on it, the pernicious and destructive influence on religion and morality, must be deplored by all who have an interest in the welfare and happiness of our country. These are evils which will be felt and lamented long after the war has ceased, and for which there can be no attainable object to compensate. The great and prominent cause of 'declaring war has been removed by the revocation of the British orders in council, and the pretext for continuing to prosecute it, brought within a small compass, indeed, almost reduced to nothing. It is a position not to be controverted, that, according to the laws of nations, all articles contraband of war, are prohibited to be carried by neutrals to either belligerent, and when found on board a neutral, are liable to seizure and confiscation. The position is equally tenable and incontrovertible, that enemies goods on board of a neutral, according to the laws, of nations, are liable to seigure and confiscation. This was settled in the great case of the Silesia loan on most mature consideration in 1753. This decision has ever since been acquiesced in and sanctioned by the practice and usage of the nations of Europe, and to which America has affixed her seal of approbation, by inserting a stipulation in the treaty with France, exempting the goods of an enemy on board neutrals from seizure and confiscation. Similar exceptions are inserted in treaties between the different powers of Europe, exceptio probat regulam. I admit the disposition manifested, by inserting the exception in some of the treaties formed among many of the powers of Europe, have induced various attempts to change the rule, but such change has not yet been effected, and the law of nations remains in that respect what it has ever been deemed and acknowledged to be. The right of search is derived and flows from these two rules or principles of the laws of nations, or either of them, which renders a more minute discussion of the second rule unnecessary-The prohibition of contraband of war would be unavailing and nugatory, unless it included in it the means or mode mode is the right of search, by which alone it can be ascertained

> the right of search is lawfully used. The law of nations is founded on the immutable principles of justice, equity and the general convenience of nations, and on this foundation rests the right of belligerents to seize the seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels-a right which is reciprocal and appertains to every nation, and hath not been questioned until lately. Our complaints have been confined to abuses resulting from the undue and improper exercise of the right. On a deright to call on its subjects to return to their country, and give their aid in support and defence of its rights, the rendering of calls on the July 1, 1813.

and to enforce a compliance with militia or th such demand by the adoption of the stopping of the further such measures as are compatible of the blood of Americans such demand by such measures as are compatible of the such measures as are compatible arresting of all the impending at a arresting at a arr the manner above described. It is to be presulmed, sir, it is

through the mediation of Russia inclines me to that opinion. Be assured the general voice of America is in favour of peace, and a suspension of hostilities, while the negotiit is believed to be in your power to effect that desirable state of things, whenever you please; and if you omit to do it, you will be accountable and for all the evils and calamities which are pressing hard on that portion of the people, who reside on the sea-board, and will terminase in their ruin. Those who are far removed from the state of war, and sleep in peace on beds of down, and are in the undisturbed enjoyment of all the luxuries of life, know not, feel not, the sufferings encountered by those exposed to the ravages of the enemy, and their anxious solicitude for the safety of their wives and interests of the people, to pretime be deprived of their homes, & all the comforts and necessaries of life. For what are all these injuries to be inflicted on them, and why are they to submit to all these privations and sufferings? The only pretext for it is the protection of a few naturalized British seamen who have deserted their own country-men who have no fixed or permanent residence, but seek employment where the best wages can be procured, and only remain on shore long enough to spend their money. It cannot be expected the British will relinquish the right of impressing their own native seamen, on board merchant vessels (a right on which their existence as a great commercial nation depends) without the the substitution by the United States of some municipal regulation, which will render the exercise of such right on board American vessels unnecessary. It is the opinion of many, and in that opinion I concur, that if the following clause to wit : Whereas, the only cause of war now subsisting between Great-" Britain and the United States of " America, arises from the conflict-"ing claims of G. Britain and the " U. S. of America to the allegiance of a certain description of persons, who were the natural born subjects of the King of G. Britain, " and have since become the natura-"lized citizens of the U. S. of A-" merica, or may become such in " the manner the laws of the U. S. " have prescribed :- And whereas, " it is desirable, and for the in-" terest of both countries, that " peace and amity should be restor-" ed between them :- Be it enact-"ed, &c. That it shall not be lawful "to employ any seaman who may " come within the above descripti-" on of persons, on board of any " public vessel of the U. S. or of " any vessel owned by any of the-" citizens of the U. S. or sailing " under their flag, and that every " such person who will consent to work and labour in the Dock or Navy Yards of the U. S. or on board of their vessels while in " harbour, shall teceive as a com-" pensation for his services a sum " of money by the month, equal to " what such person might or could "receive by being employed on "board any public vessel of the "U. States," had been added to the seamen's bill, it would have been received as a satisfactory and of carrying it into effect, and that efficient substitute by the British government, for the relinquishment of the right of impressment; and supplement to that law, it would lead to the restoration of peace amity with G. Britain. The clause proposed appears to me to be unexceptionable in the adoption of an expedient which does not relinquish the right of expatriation as insisted on by America, nor require an abandonment of the right of allegiance, as claimed by G. Britain. The persons thus excluded from the vessels of the U. S. are not humerous, and they will be amply remunerated for the change in the mode of procuring a livelihood: and the whether the prohibition has been vi- if it could now be added by way of olated, and whereby redress for such supplement to that law, it would violation may be sought. It is ap- lead to the restoration of peace parent, that from the right of search amity with G. Britain. The clause parent, that from the right of search thus exercised, arises incidentally the right of seizing any seaman found on board the neutral and a subject of that belligerent, by whom of procuring a livelihood : and the

exclusion would operate in favour

of the American sailor. The bap-

py results from the adoption of

this clause, or one so modified as

to retain the substance, will be

peace, commerce unrestricted, a

without commerce, for without commerce they can have no sale for their produce, and without a sale for their produce, they can not be possessed of the means of paying taxes; and at this time when our commerce is annihilated, most of our ports blockaded and our little fleet confined to our harbours, to pass a law compelling the people to pay taxes, would be as arbitrary and oppressive as the edict of the king of Egypt, which compelled the Israelites to mate bricks without straw. The cerula. effect and operation of a tax-law at this time will be an easy and expe. ditious transfer of the property of the landholder, to speculators, to the officers of government, and dependents on power, at one fourth of the value. This is a state of things that must, that ought to be deplored by you who are placed at the head of the union to watch over, protect and guard, the rights an even hand to do right and justice to all, without favour or prejudice. A SOLDIER OF '76. Maryland, June 17.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been ap-States, Agent for VACCINATION hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post-and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to us will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own fami. ly from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or es-

All letters on this subject, to sal from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encosrage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH. U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. ON application to me, the subscriber, in the ecess of Anne-Arundel county court, is is associate judge for the third Judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Whetenort, of said county, praying fat, the benefit of the act for the relief of sunday insolvent debtors, and the several supplet thereto, on the terms mentioned in said said, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his pri-tion, and having satisfied me that he has esided in the state of Maryland two years inmediately preceding the time of his application,
having also stated in his petition that he is
in confinement for debt, and having payed
to be discharged; I do hereby order and sljudge, that the person of the said William Whiscroft be discharged from imprisonment, asi
by causing a copy of this order to be insense
in the Maryland Gazette for three months iscessively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear
before the county court of said county, on the
said third Monday of September, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their
benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have,
why the said William Whetcroft should see
have the benefit of the acts as prayed for.
Given under my hand this, 22d day of April,
1813.

Richard H. Harwood. sided in the state of Maryland two years in-

Anne-Arundel County, 8C.

On application to me the subscriber is as recess of Ange-Arundel county court, is a associate judge for the third judicial district Maryland, by perition in writing of Grossa Poole, of said county, praying for the best of the act for the relief of sundry instead debtors, and the several supplements there on the terms mentioned in said acts, a set dule of his property, and a list of his order tors, on oath, being annexed to his petition and having satisfied me that he has reside in the attate of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; is April 2 Richard H. Harwood

SARAH ANN WATERS, Has just received, at her shop is Church-street, Annapolis, a fresh s-sortment of Ladies dress and under

IVOL LXX

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CRUECH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Price-Three Dollars per Anni FOREIGN.

BOSTON, JULY TREACH ACCOUNT-Per the The BULLETIN. PARIS, Ma Her Imperial Majesty, the C

nd Regent has received the fo ng news from the army : The battles of Weissenfeld Lutzen are only preludes ents of the highest important ing of Prussia, who had arrive atter end of April, learning he French had planted thems efore Thuringe, adopted the give him battle on the plai atzen, and made a moveme ske their position ; but were ented by the rapid movement he French army—yet they pe d in their projects, and resolv ttack the army in order to ma he position they had taken. d of May at 9 o'clock in the ng, was as follows:—The left f the army was on the Elste as formed by the Vice Roy ng under his command the 5t Ith corps. The centre was anded by the Prince of Me the village of Kaia. The with the old and young

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efile of Poserna and forme ght with his three divisions. In fine, general Bertrand, anding the 4th corps, marc in the defile. The enemy n vement and passed the Els the bridges of Zewnkaw, d Reitz. His Majesty, ho event that movement, and ghe could attack only the red gen Lauriston, whose primed the extremity of the pair to Leipsic, in the end sucert the projects of the ad to place the French arm sation for the event of the a position entirely differen hat the enemy expected to nd where it was in fact, on d thus cause confusion and r in their columns.

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At 9 o'clock in the morni ajesty hearing the cannot ar Leipsic, repaired thithe llop. The enemy defend tle village of Listenau a idges in advance of Leipsi ajesty waited only for the en these places should be put his whole army in mo this direction to whee ipsic, pass over the right ster, to take the enemy in tat 10 o'clock the enemy ved towards Kaia, in m one of great depth, which the sun.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum. FOREIGN.

BOSTON, JULY 10. TRENCH ACCOUNT-Per the Thistle. BULLETIN. .

PARIS, May 8. Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen ad Regent has received the followne news from the army :

The battles of Weissenfelds and

Lutzen are only preludes of eents of the highest importance .he Emperor A cander and the ing of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the atter end of April, learning that he French had planted themselves efore Thuringe, adopted the plan o give him battle on the plains of atten, and made a movement to ake their position; but were preented by the rapid movements of he French army-yet they persistd in their projects, and resolved to ttack the army in order to maintain e position they had taken. The sition of the French army on the of May at 9 o'clock in the morng, was as follows :- The left wing the army was on the Elster. It as formed by the Vice Roy, havgunder his command the 5th and th corps. The centre was comanded by the Prince of Moscowa the village of Kais. The Empewith the old and young guard

ere at Lutzen. The Duke of Raguse was in the file of Poserna and formed the ght with his three divisions.

In fine, general Bertrand, com-anding the 4th corps, marched to in the defile. The enemy made a ovement and passed the Elster, or the bridges of Zewnkaw, Pagan d Reitz. His Majesty, hoping to event that movement, and thinkghe could attack only the 3d, orred gen Lauriston, whose corps pair to Leipsic, in the end to dis-acert the projects of the enemy, id to place the French army in a lation for the event of the third. a position entirely different from hat the enemy expected to find it; nd where it was in fact, on the 2d) d thus cause confusion and disorr in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his ajesty hearing the cannonading ar Leipsic, repaired thither at full llop. The enemy defended the tle village of Listenau and the adges in advance of Leipsic. His ajesty waited only for the moment hen these places should be carried put his whole army in movement this direction to wheel upon ipsic, pass over the right of the ster, to take the enemy in flank; at 10 o'clock the enemy's army ved towards Kaia, in many coins of great depth, which obscur-

Theenemy presented forces which peared immense. The Emperor mediately made his arrangements. e Vice-Roy received orders to reto the left of the Prince of Mosa, but it took him three hours to cute this movement. The Prince Moscowa took arms, and with five divisions sustained the battle ich at the end of half an hour ame terrible. His Majesty himd the centre of the guard, be-detecentre of the army, sustain-the right of the Prince of Mosco-

The Duke of Raguse with his e divisions occupied the extreme E. Gen. Bertrand had orders to air to the rear of the enemy's arat the moment; when the line was t warmly engaged Fortune pleased to crown with the most liant success all these dispositi-

he enemy, who appeared certain access, marched to turn our right to gain the road of Weissenfelds; Compans, a general of the first it, at the head of the first diviof the Duke of Raguse, stophim short. The regiments of ines sustained many charges with

infantry, cavalry and artillery were French blood. in the centre. Four of the 5 divisi-ons of the Prince of Moscowa were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and retaken many times. This village remained in the power of the enemy. The count of Lobeau directed Gen. Ricard to retake the village; it was retaken.— They occupied a line of two leagues covered with fire, with muskets and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moscowa, Gen. Souham, and Gen. Girard, were every where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain up-on the field of battle. He declared himself willing to die when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French who had the heart | ed. to conquer or perish.

Gen. Bertrand-instantly the Vice-Roy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of Terante attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts up-on the centre. The village of Kaia was carried again. Our centre was broken-some battalions disbanded themselves, but these valorous youths at the sight of the Emperor rallied crying vive P Empereur. His Majesty judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Trevise to repair with 16 battalions of the Young Guards, to the village of Kaia, to overturn the enemy, and retake the village and destroy every thing found there. At the same time his majesty ordered his aid-decamp Gen. Druot, (an officer of the greatest distinction) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in eschelon as four redoubts, to sustain the centre-all our cavalry were arranged in battle behind. Generals Dulauley, Druot, and Devaux, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces in a body. The fire be-came desperate. The enemy fled on

The duke of Trevise carried with out firing a gun, the village of Kaia the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantryof the enemy fled. Gen. Bonner, commander, of one of the divisions of the Duke of Raguse, received orders to make a movement on his left upon Kaia, to succour the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time General Count Bertrand advanced upon the line .-It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry attempted to force his squares.

His march was not impeded-the emperor ordered a thange of the direction by wheeling on Kaia-all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled-we pursued them one league and an half. We soon after arrived at the height that the emperor Alexander, the king of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family occupied during the battle. An officer (a prisoner) whom we found there, informed us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners. The number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry and the desire the emperor has shewn to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle, the emperor said to the troops, " It is a battle of Egypt. A good infantry sustained by artillery; that should suffice."

Gen. Gourre chief d'etat major of the Prince of Moscowa, was killed, a death worthy of so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed or wounded; that of the enemy may be valued at 25 to 30,000. The royal guard of Prussia, was destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's guards suffered considerably-The two divisions of ten regiments of Russian Cuirrassiers were crushed to pie-

His majesty cannot bestow too much praise for the good will, coufreid, and covered the field of Our young soldiers did not regard with the light cavalry of the danger-they have, in this grand af-

enemy; but the grand efforts of the | fair recovered the noblemess of the

The etat Major General, in his account will make known the brilliant exploits which have illustrated this famous day -which, as a stroke of thunder, has frustrated the chi-merical hopes and all the calculations of the destruction and dismemberment of the Empire. The dark plots hatched by the cabinet of St. James during the winter, will be found in an instant destroyedas the gordian knot by the sword of

Alexander. The Prince of Hesse Homburg, was killed. The prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia-was wounded, and that the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was kill-

The infantry of the old guard, of Now we began to perceive at a which six battalions had only arriv-distance, the dust and first fire of ed, maintained the affair with the sang froid, which characterises it .-They did not fire a gun-one half of the army were not engaged; for Lauriston's four divisions occupied Leipsic—The Duke of Reggio's three divisions were two days journey from the field of battle. The ly one of his divisions, and that so ightly that he did not lose 50 men. His 21 and 3d divisions did not

The corps of cavalry of General Sebastiani, with the Prince of Eckmule's three divisions were at the lower Elbe. The allied army, 150 to 200,000 strong commanded by the two Sovereigns, having a great num-ber of the Prussian Princes at its head, has been defeated, and put to rout by less than half of the French

The field of battle presented an affecting spectacle-the young soldiers at the sight of the Emperor compromited their grief in crying Vive L'Empereur .- "For twenty years, said the Emperor, that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness."

Europe would be tranquil if the Sovereigns and ministers who direct their Cabinet could have been present on this field of battle. They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrogade .-They would perceive that the coun-France, are preparing the ruin of their own Sovereigns.

PARIS, May 15, 1813. Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army to the 10th at night. SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, Lassaley, began to replace the rafts for a bridge at Prielnitz and formed a go-and-come, (unva et vient)-300 voltiguers passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced; the cannonade began and three battalions were destroyed by our grape. The emperor hastened to the spot, We had established a battery to the amount of 80 pieces; and our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves, in a hollow, in the form of a tete-de-pont. After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and losing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May, the Emperor sent Carpentiers' division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the Elbe. The enemy is retreating on the O. der. Marshal Ney (Prince of Moskwa) is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston, at Torgan. Four corps d'armee will pass the bridge of Dresden to-morrow. The guards are around Dresden. One division is at Altenburg.

The King of Saxony goes to Dresden, his capital, to-morrow, escorted by 500 men. 2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops, and Cossacks, and appear to be marching on Bo-

May 17. Her majesty has received news from the army of the 11th May.

erder; Bertrand at Koenigsoruck; the Duke of Raguez (Marmont) at Reichenhasch; Duke of Reggio, (Oudinot) at Dresden; with the old and new guards.

The Prince of Moskwa, on the a day's march from Torgau. Marshal Victor and Gen. Sebastiani near Wittenburg. Gen. Latour Mau-bourg at Dresden, the 11th. Gen. Regnier commands 12,000 Saxons at

Great exertions have been made to repair the new bridge of Dresden; and a stout tete-de-pont has been traced out to defend it, and cover the new town.

May 18. Her Majesty has received news

from the army to the 12th May. On the 12th, the Emperor reviewed the Imperial Guards on the road from Pirna to Gross Garten, (near Dresden) on which day the King of Saxony arrived at Dresden. The two sovereigns embraced, and then entered Dresden at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population.

The same day the Emperor reviewed 3000 horse from Italy; and was extremely well satisfied with

The Emperor has ordered the Viceroy to repair to Milan, on a special mission. His conduct during the whole campaign has acquired for him a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

PARIS, May 14. The Empress Regent has ordered te-deum to be sung, for the victory at Lutzen.

One of the accounts to the empress states that our loss at Colditz, the 5th of May, at from 5 to 600the enemy 2000.

Latest from England. By the brig Fair Trader, York, arrived at this port yesterday, with despatches for government, London papers to the 27th May have been received :- Extracts fol-

LONDON, MAY 15. The Duke of Brunswick has at length embarked for the Continent. His serene highness sailed from cellors for the dismemberment of Harwich yesterday, on board the Rosario sloop of war, for Heligoland. MAY 21.

Davoust has been defeated in several attempts upon the city of Hamburg. He sustained very considerable loss in the attack of the

MEDIATION.

Some American papers to the 18th ult. have been received; they are not of great importance. Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard are certainly going to Russia to open a negotiation for peace under the mediation of Russia. It is strange that they should set out before they have ascertained whether the mediation will be accepted by us or not. On that point there cannot, we appre-hend, be any doubt. Commit our naval rights to the mediation of a foreign power? We hope and believe no British minister would entertain such an intention for a mo-

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

We have to congratulate the country upon a great victory gained by the Protestant constitution. Hard and close was the contest, but the constitution at last prevailed, and the principal clause, that is, what the advocates of the Catholics view as the main one-the clause by which the Catholics were to be admitted into parliament, was on the motion of the speaker, rejected by a majority of 251 against 247. Not being able to gain the consent of parliament to this clause, the advocates of the Catholics are said to have abandoned all the remaining

Yesterday Count Munster and Lord Castlereagh had audiences of the Prince Regent.

The two junior brothers of the Emperor Alexander, viz. the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael, are about to pay a visit to this country.

A letter from Heligoland May 17. says-" the French have succe

The Viceroy was at Beschoffow- in getting possession of Fidle, op-der; Bertrand at Koenigsoruck; posite Grasbrook, and they are the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at thereby enabled to do much harm to Hamburg: Flags of truce have frequently been exchanged between the French and Tottenborn; the latter insists on the Danes taking possession of Hamburg until a general peace ; but the former require that they should occupy the place as a French town. Tottenborn has declared that he will not, in that case, leave Hamburg otherwise than in flames."

THE BATTLE OF LUTZEN.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Particular statement of the Battle at Gross Gorchen, on the 2d of May. On the 30th of April, information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's head-quarters of the greater part of the French army and the French guards having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg ; it was at the same time reported that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probable his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and his Majesty the King of Prussia therefore, went to their armies to animate the courage of their troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoisance was undertaken with General Winzingerode's corps, from Leipsic, on the road to Wissenfels. They confirmed the intelligence received of the enemy being there in considerable force.

Upon this a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Wissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was between Leipsic and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. Gen. Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being beforehand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object immediately to fall on such part of his force as was on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against the rearmost troops. For this purpose the main army broke up in the night between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Borna in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. Gen. Von Wingingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by way of Swenkau.

At break of day all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle on the left bank of the Elster. with their right wing to the village of Werten, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitering we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Wissenfels, to the villages of Gross Gorchen. Klein-Gorschen, Rahno, Starsiedel and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to go before us into the plan, but took his position in the village between Gross-Gorschen and Starsiedel.

About 12 o'clock, at noon, Gen. Blucher received orders as commanding the van-guard of the army, and clauses; to have given up the whole supported by a part of the Russian artillery to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross-Gorschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. Gen. York marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. (See last page.)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, containing the information requested by their resolutions of the 21st of June last. JAMES MADISON.

The Secretary of State, to whom were referred several resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 21st ult. requesting information on certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, has the honour to make to the president the following

REPORT : In farnishing the information required by the House of Representatives, the secretary of state presumes that it might be deemed sufficient for him to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He considers it however, more conformable to the views of the house, to meet at this time, without regarding what has been already communicated every enquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper explanation relating to it.

The house of representatives has

requested information, when, by

whom and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France bearing date the 28th April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, whether Mr. Russell, late charge d'affairs of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to his, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the house any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the department of state; whether the minister of France to the U. S. ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree, and to lay before the house any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated; with any other information in the possession of the executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose relative to the said decree, tending to show at what time, by whom and in what manner, it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the house whether the government of the UAS, hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France at such concealment.

These enquiries embrace two dis-tinet objects. The first relates to the conduct of the government of France, in regard to this decree. The second, to that of the government of the U. S. In satisfying the call of the house, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet it in a two fold view; first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction; secondiy, as it relates to its conduct towards both beiligerents in some important circumstances connected with it. The resolutions do not call specially for a report of such extent, the measures of the execuded on communications from the executive, which relate to one of the belligerents, have by necessary consequences an immediate relation to the other, such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle the report is prepared, in the expectation that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory it will be to the

house. The Secretary of State has the honour to report in reply to these enquiries, that the first intelligence winch this government received of 1811, was communicated by Mr.

the 12th May, 1812, which was re-ceived by this department on the 13th July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the 10th of that mouth, at his request; that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter announcing it, to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him ; that Mr. Russell replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government. The paper marked A is a copy of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to the Department of State, of May 12, 1812; B, of the Duke of Bassano's letter to Mr. Barlow, of the 10th of the same month; C, of an extract of Mc. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th; D, of an extract of Mr. Russell's answer of the 29th of May, and E of Mr. Russell's letter to the Department of State of the 30th.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of the United States in Eu-

The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise, excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was noticed by the President in his message to congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the 9th of May, 1812, the Emperor left Paris for the north, and in two days thereafter the Duke of Bassano followed him. A negotiation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor lately appointed, is authorised to resume the negotiation, and to conclude it. He is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an explanation of its motive for withholding from this government a knowledge of the decree for so long a time after its adop-

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of it, and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, urging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders in counci! should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May, Lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to submit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid bethe French decree of the 28th April, fore the British government; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period Barlow in a letter bearing date on so momentous and critical, not

merely negled, but disregard of the ja confirmation of the former. It is jubis pro-French decree. That the repeal of in this sense that those two acts are the British orders in council was to be understood in France. It is in not produced by the French decree, the same sense that they are to be other proofs might be adduced. I will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell, herewith communicated marked G, is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham on the 9th Aug. 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeal of the orders in council, so far as they affected the U. S. no notice whatever was taken of the French decree. One of the conditions then contemplated was, that the orders in council should be revived at the end of 8 months, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the government of the U.S. should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary ; a condition which proves incontestably that the French decree was not considered by the British government as a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on the day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but on what it might do, and on arrange. ments to be entered into with the United States unconnected with the

French repeat. The French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was transmitted to the U. S. by the Wasp, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting at the ports of G. Britain and France, despatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the department of state on the 13th July, 1812, nearly a month after the declaration of war against G. Britain. Intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until about the middle of the following, month. It was impossible, therefore, that cither of those acts, in whatever light they might be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, or have had any influence in deciding on that important event.

Had the British government been disposed to repeal its orders in council, in conformity to the principle on which it professed to have issued them, and on the condition which it had itself prescribed, there was no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April, 1811, should be produced. The declaration of the French government of Aug. 5, 1810, had fully satisfied every claim of the British government according to its own principles on that point. By it the decrees of Berlin and Milan were declared to be repealed, the repeal to take effect on the 1st November following, on which day it did take effect. The only condition attached to it, was either that G. Britain should follow the example, and repeal her orders in council, or that the U. S. should carry into effect against her their non-importation acl. This condition was in its nature subsequent, not precedent, reserving a right in France to revive her decrees in case neither alternative was performed. By this declaration it was put_completely in the power of G. Britain to terminate this controversy in a manner the most hourourable to herself. France had yielded to her the ground on a condition with which she had declared her willingness to comply. Had she complied, the non importation act would not have been carried into effect; nor could the French decrees have been revived. By refusing to comply, she has made herself responsible for all that has since fol-

lowed. By the decree of the 28th April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin & Milan were said to be definitively repeal. ed; and the execution of the nonimportation act against Great Britain was declared to be one ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th Aug. 1810, was absolute and final. except as to the condition subsequent attached to it. This latter decree acknowledges that that condition had been performed, and disclaims the right to receive it in consequence of that performance and extending back to the first of November confirms in every circumstance the preceding repeal, the latter act therefore as to the repeal, is nothing more than

regarded by other powers. In repealing the orders in council on the pretext of the French decree of the 28th April, 4811, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to tion had not had sufficient weight justify, on sound and consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive; but for what reason? Because the non-importation act had been put, in force against Great Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequently attached to the former repeal, and herrejusal to perform it. That all being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly founded on it, Great Britain repeals her orders in council on the basis of this latter decree. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistable, that by this repeal, under the circumstances attending it, the British government has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the U. States to a repeal on the former occasion .-By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of this government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against G. Britain, founded on the preceding repeal.

Other important consequences result from this repeal of the British government. By fair and obvious construction the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, as the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, ought to be construed to extend back to the 1st November 1810, the day on which the preceding repeal took effect. The Secretary of State has full confidence that if the question could be submitted to the judgment of an impartial judicial tribunal, such would be its decision. He has equal confidence that such will be the judgment pronounced on it by the enlightened and impartial world. If, however these two acts could be separated from each other, so as that the latter might be made the basis of the repeal of the orders in council, distinct from the former, it follows, that bearing date on the 28th April, 1811, the repeal ought to have relation to that date. In the legal construction, between nations as well as individuals, acts are to be respected from the time they begin to operate, and, where they impose a moral or political obligation on another party, that obligation commences with the commencement of the

But it has been urged that the French decree was not promulgated or made known to the British gcvernment, until a year after its date. This objection has no force. By accepting an act bearing date a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was cone repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to found an important measure an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act the injunctions of which it was bound to observe by an anterior one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after the acceptance. The conclusion is itresistable, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real motive of such mea-

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April, 1811, is in full confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government, it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force and that the orders in council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprize that the British government should immedistely afterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council, on the ground of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811. By

were in full force, and by another the they were repealed during the same space of time. It admits also, the by no act of the French governmen or its cruizers, had any violation , the repeal announced by the deels ration of the French government the 5th August, 1810, been con mitted, or at least, that such viols prevent the repeal of the orders in

It was objected that the declared on of the French government of the 5th of August, 1810 was not see an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The S cretary of State is thoroughly tain fied that this objection is altoget unfounded. It was communicated by the Emperor through his higher official organ, the Secretary of Poreign affairs, to the minister planpotentiary of the United States of Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic ored-ligatory on the French government than that alluded to, Does one govern ment ever ask or expect from another. to secure the performance of any daty however important, more than its of ficial pledge, fairly and fully expressed ? Can better security be given for its performance ? Had there been any doubt on this subject, the conduct of G. Britain herself, in simil lar cases, would have completely to moved it. The whole history of her diplomatic intercourse with other powers, on the subject of blockide is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her government institutes a blockade, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs announces it to the ministers of other powers in London; and that the same form is observed when they are revoked. Nor was the anthenticity of either act, thus announced, ever questioned. Had a similar declaration been

the United States to this government by the order of his own, would it not have been entitled to respect and been respected? By the usage of nations such rea pect could not have been withheld. The arrangement made with Mr. Erskine is a full proof of the good faith of this government and of its importiality, in its transactions with both the belligerents. It was made with that minister on the ground of his public character and the conidence due to it; on which basis the non-intercourse was removed as a England, and left in full forces gainst France. The failure of that arrangement was imputable to the British government alone, who, i rejecting it took on itself a high re sponsibility, not simply in regards the consequences attending it, but in disavowing and annulling the ad of its minister, without shewing that he had exceeded his authors ty. In accepting the declaration of the French minister of Foreign Affairs, in proof of the French re peal, the U. States gave no proof of improper credence to the gover-ment of France. On a comparisa of both transactions, it will appear that if a marked confidence and re-

made by the minister of France in

pect was shewn to either government, it was to that of Great Britain. In accepting the declarates of the government of France is the presence of the Emperor, the United States stood on more scar ground, than in accepting that of British minister in this country.

To the demand made by the United States of the repeal of the British orders in council founded and basis of the French repeal, of August 5, 1810, the British government replied, by demanding a cop of the orders issued by the French government for carrying into effective states. government for carrying into elle that repeal; a demand without the ample in the intercourse between nations. By this demand it ceased be a question whether the Free repeal was of sufficient extent was founded on justifiable condition. The pledge of the French goven ment was doubted; a scrutiny was to be instituted as to the manner which it was to be discharged, we which it was to be discharged, so its faith preserved, not by the sequent conduct of its cruisers to wards the vessels of the U. State but her best and the sequent conduct of the U. State but her best and the sequent conduct of the U. State but her best and the sequent conduct of the U. State but her best and the sequent conduct of the U. State but her best conduct of the U. State but her but her but her but her best conduct of the U. State but her but but by a copy of the orders gives its cruizers. Where would this a life the French government intental fraud, by its declaration of repannounced to the minister of the states. States, and afterwards to this vernment, might it not likewise mit a fraud in any other comme cation which it might make? If a dit was refused by the British s vernment to the act of the Fran

inferior character directed to its people! Although it was the p and might be the interest of the tish government to engage the nited States in such a control with the French government it far from comporting with the terest to do it. They consid it their duty to accept the repe ready made by the French go ment, of its decrees, and to lo its conduct and to that of its cro sanctioned by the government the faithful performance or yi on of it. The U. S. having be ju d by both powers, were at ing, in the rexertion to obtain tice of either, to become the less inclined to it in the processance, from the consideration the party making the pressur them maintained in full force i lawful edicts against the Ame commerce, while it could not that a considerable advance, at had been made by the other to a complete accommodation, it manifest to the world, not onl the faith of the French gover stood pledged for the repeal of crees, but that the repeal die effect on the 1st of November, is regard to the U. S. that s American vessels taken under had been delivered up, and j decisions suspended on all, by der, and that it also contin give the most positive assu that the repeal should be fai observed.

It has also been urged th French repeal was condition: for that reason could not be ac-This objection has already be ly answered. It merits att however, that the acls of th tish government relating to t ject, particularly the declara the 21st April, 1812, and the of the 23d June of the sam are equally and in like manne tional. It is not a little sur that the British government have objected to a measure ther government, to which it self given a sanction by its o It is proper, however, to that this objection has been co ly waved and given up by ceptance of the decree of t

April, 1811. The British government hed also, that it could not co the faithful performance by th government of any engage might enter into relative to peal of its decrees. This would be equally applicable other compact to be ente with France. While maint would be a bar to any treaty a treaty of peace, between But it also has been admitt unfounded by the acceptance decree of the 28th April, 1

The Secretary of State that these facts and expl supported as they are by documents, prove, first, repeal of the British orders French decree bearing dat 28th April, 1811; and seco in making that decree- the their repeal, the British go has conceded that it ought repealed them on the groundeclaration of the Frenchment of the 5th August, 1 to take effect on the first I following. To what caus peal of the British orders was justly attributable, ca remain a doubt with any, marked with a just discercourse of events. It m great consolation to the g of these states, to know have not submitted to pri vain.

The discussion of other particularly that relating ment, had been closed so ment, had been closed so fore the period alluded to intworthy of the charact United States to pursue the sion on that difference, we wident that no advantage rived from it. The right sed, to be brought forward again, when it might be effect. In the mean time tice of impressment was tice of impressment was in with vigour.

Ar the time when war ed against G. Britain, no y arrangement was offer to be obtained, respectiv ment, and nothing was r rom the expectation of ment, than the repeal of in council. Every of which had occurred tentrate the policy and British government rebeen given, by it, to any document of inferior character directed to its own people! Although it was the policy and might be the interest of the British government to engage the Uknited States in such a controversy circumstances, until at the moment with the French government it was far from comporting with their infar from do it. They considered all prospect of accommodation. The it their duty to accept the repeal alment, of its decrees, and to look to its conduct and to that of its cruizers sanctioned by the government, for the faithful performance or violation of it. The U. S. having been ind by both powers, were unwilling, in the rexertion to obtain justice of either, to become the instruless inclined to it in the prient inthe party making the pressure on them maintained in full force its unlawful edicts against the American commerce, while it could not deny that a considerable advance, at least, had been made by the other towards a complete accommodation, it being manifest to the world, not only that stood pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November, 1810, is regard to the U. S. that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most positive assurances that the repeal should be faithfully observed. It has also been urged that the

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french repeal was conditional, and or that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been ful-ly answered. It merits attention, lowever, that the acls of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st April, 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprising, that the British government should have objected to a measure in another government, to which it has self given a sanction by its own act. t is proper, however, to remark, that this objection has been completely waved and given up by the ac-ceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The British government has urged also, that it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any would be a bar to any treaty, dense a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unfounded by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The Secretary of State presumes that these facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic locuments, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in countil was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April, 1811; and secondly, that n making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French govern-ment of the 5th August, 1810, so as to take effect on the first November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt with any, who have marked with a just discernment the great consolation to the good people of these states, to know that they have not submitted to prioritions in

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressent, had been closed sometime beore the period alluded to. It was inworthy of the character of the United States to pursue the discusion on that difference, when it was evident that no advantage could be denved from it. The right was reserved, to be brought forward and urged gain, when it might be done with effect. In the mean time the pracice of impressment was persevered in with vigour.

At the time when war was declared against G. Britain, no satisfactoy arrangement was offered or likely to be obtained, respecting impress-ment, and nothing was more remote rom the expectation of this government, than the repeal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illus-

tain had adopted against the United States, her protensions had gradually increased, or at least became more fully unfolded, according to when war was declared they had assomed a character which dispelled orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France, although at the time when the order of May, 1806. was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order, January 1807, it was hardly possible that this government should have even heard of the decree of Berlin, to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for sometime afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the British government would proceed with the government of France part passu in the revocation. After the revocation however, of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, by which the faith of the French government the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to rise in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute; although the only condition attached to it was, that G. Britain should follow the example, or the U. States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations, as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next, that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the U. States; and lastly, that the ports of her enemies, and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels; conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they were demanded, not in the expectation that they would or could be complied with but to terminate the discussion.

cumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived, when it became the duty of the U.S. to take that attitude with G. Britain, which was due to their violated rights, to the security of their most important interests, and to their character as an independent nation. To have shrunk from the crisis would have been to abandon every thing valuable to a other compact to be entered into free people. The surrender of our with France. While maintained, it seamen to British impressment, with the destruction of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, affects an interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the national honor. While the spirit of the people is unsubdued, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of a free government, to inspire in the body of the people, generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish and appeal to those sentiments, and rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it. The proof of their weakness would have been recorded, but not to them alone would its banecourse of events. It must afford ful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend. Yielding to the pretentions of a foreign power, without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, or to the strength of our Union, it would have been charged and believed that in these sources lay the hidden defects. Where would the good people of these states have been able to make another stand? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice hav-

On full consideration of all cir-

The constituted authorities of the U. S. neither dreaded or anticipated these evils. They had full which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the
British government rendered such

ing been dishonored, its weakness,

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would have been complete. It

would also have been durable.

preproof would be afforded, that their tisk or conditince had not been misplaced.

Foreign pressure, it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign council council. partialities and prejudices, if such existed, and unite us more closely

In declaring war against G. Britain the U.S. have placed themselves in a situation to retort the hostility which they had so long suffered from the British government. The maintenance of their rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honourable conditions, ami ple proof has been afforded by the proposition made to the British government immediately after the declaration of war, through the charge d'affaires of the U.S. at London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the mediation of the emperor of Russia.

It was anticipated by some that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the U. S. into a close connexion with her adversary, much to their advantage. The secretary of state thinks it proper to remark that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favour of France according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared, without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connexion between the U S. and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one .-The United States have just claims on France for spoliations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was, and their present minister is, instructed to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and the character of the U.S. The result of the negotiation will be communicated to congress in due time. The papers marked I, contain copies of two letters, addressed from this department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 11th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other of the 14th July, following, which shew distinctly the relation existing between the U. S. and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it.

All of which is respectfully sub-

JAMES MONROE. Department of State, July 12, 1813. The President of the U. S.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1813

FRIENDS OF PEACE. At a numerous meeting of the Voters of the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, convened, in pursuance of public notice, at Mr. Rob't. Lusby's Old Fields, adjoining the farm of Brice J. Worthington, esq. on Saturday the 17th instant, the following gentlemen, to wit-John Worthington, Henry Maynadier, B. J. Worthington, Basil Brown, Thos. Snowden, Charles Watson, and Nicholas Watkins of Thos. were appointed a committee to draft Resolu tions expressive of the sense of the majority of the meeting, on the present situation of public affairs; who having retired for the purpose, pre-pared and reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the unquestionable and constitutional right of the people, peaceably to assemble, and with becoming decorum, and manly firmness, freely to express their opinions on the measures of government; and to concert and use all proper and constitutional means to bring about a change of their rulers, and those measures which are deemed hostile to their political wel-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the true interest of the people of the United States of America to live in peace and concord with all the nations of the world; and that their interest and happiness were best promoted while they maintained a neutral position, and wisely determined not to be entangled in the intrigues and disputes of the nations of Europe, and to act with good faith towards the two bel ligerents. France and Great-Britain.

Resolved, That war is the greatest calamity that can be inflicted on a people, and that this meeting have viewed with real regret, and heart-felt concern, the acts and measures of the general government which have involved the United States in the present ruinous & destructive war, into which they have been, without due preparation, unneces-

after the war was declared.

Respleed: That in the opinion of this meeting, the revocation of the orders in council afforded the most favourable opportunity for our Rulers to suspend hostilities, and to commence a negotiation for peace, and thereby stop the further effusion of the blood of Americans, and arrest all the evils and calamities incident to war, conducted in such a way as to subject that portion of the people residing on the sea-board to the people residing on the sea-board to the most indescribable distress, suffering & privations, without any attainable ob

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is incompatible with the true interest, welfare and happiness, of the people of the United States, to form an alliance with any of the powers of Europe to establish the freedom of the seas on a basis different from that which is recognized and settled by the law of nations, and that a confederacy or cooperation with any foreign power to effect such purpose, will prolong the war and render the people on the sea-board wretched and miserable.

Resolved, That the people of Canada are an inocent unoffending people, and having no voice, participation in, or controul over, the measures of the rulers of Great-Britain, are not morally responsible for them; and that the prosecution of the war in that country, for the purpose of coercing Great Britain into the relinquishment of the right of impressment, is not consonant to the benevolent precepts of christianity, nor does it accord with our notions of the

immutable principles of justice. Resolved, That the only pretext, or ostensible cause, for prosecuting the war at this time, is the right of impress-ment, as claimed by Great-Britain and resisted by the Rulers of America-Great-Britain claiming the right to imess native seamen, subjects of Great-Britain, on board neutral merchant vessels, and America resisting the claim wholly, or so far as respects those seamen who have become naturalized citizens of America-a right which is susceptible of adjustment or modification by negotiation only, and cannot be settled by war, as long as either party is able to carry it on , and while this trial by war is going on, thousands of Americans will be destroyed, and thousands of families on the sea board will be deprived of their homes and all the comforts of life-And for what is this sacrifice to be made? for the protection of a few British seamen who have deserted their own country, and voluntarily placed themselves in the predicament of being claimed as the subjects of the United States of America and of Great Britain.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, our Rulers in their great zeal and solicitude to invade Canada, and coerce Great Britain into a relinquishment of the right of impressment in favour of a few British seamen, have neglected or been unconcerned about the protection of thousands of families, native Americans, women and children, exposed to the ravages of the enemy.

Resolved, That this meeting, deprecating the evils and sufferings resulting from the prosecution of the war, and feeling the greatest solicitude to restore peace and commerce, with all their blessings, have determined to support, and will support by all lawful and proper means and ways, such candidates as will exert themselves to effect objects

so desirable. Resolved, That as the above resolutions, after being read to this meeting, were unanimously accepted, the same committee be appointed to correspond with any similar committees that may be appointed by the other election districts of this county, for the purpose of forming a general committee to nominate candidates to the next general assembly of this state, who will pledge themselves to exert all honourable and constitutional means of procuring an honourable peace and a restoration of the blessings of commerce.

The unanimous vote by which the resolutions above were adopted, is a propitious omen of what will be the language of Anne-Arundel county at the next election, notwithstanding those strenuous efforts which are daily making on the democratic side to rivet the people to their old opinions. The resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, although many were pre sent at the time who had heretofore been loud for the war, and in support of those men who have brought so many of our fellow-citizens to poverty and absolute ruin. The business of the meeting was begun and completed without any disturbance, although many could not avoid apprehending it when they saw a company of drafted militia, armed and equipped, marching from the city of Annapolis to the field, under the command of a Capt. Barnes. What could have been their intention s wholly unknown, yet every one is at liberty to conjecture. This company, however, retired before they had advanced to the ground previously selected for the meeting, by reason it is said of a remonstrance being made by some of the more cautious of their political brethren. That this was prudent, every one will admit, for nothing could have excited more indignation among the independent citizens of the state, than to see even the least attempt made by a body of armed men to silence the voice of deliberation. To prevent

to shreid themselves from expected in-sult, the freemen of the second electi-on district adopted a plan that was same-tioned by wisdom, and which friends to order must approve. They commenc-ed their business about 12 o'clock, and as they were unanimous, not an indi-vidual appearing to appose them, it was soon accomplished, to the no small gratification of many who were present gratification of many who were present from different parts of the county. Whether any interiuption was contem-plated, it is difficult to ascertain, but plated, it is difficult to ascertain, but we are sometimes authorised to judge from appearances. We will not pretend to charge any such design upon Capt. Barnes, but content curselves by observing, that if any plan had been previously concerted, with a view of silencing the freedom of discussion, which many could not help believing, that it would show a degree of depravity in the advocates of administration that could scarcely have been expected. But as no attempt was made, we will not make any farther remarks on the subject. After the resolutions were passed, and the business of the meeting transacted, and that without any improper interference, an opportunity was offered to gentlemen of each political party to address the people. We wish not to draw any invidious compavisons between those who spoke on this occasion, but it would be doing injustice not to mention the lucid and eloquent speech of Mr. Maxcey. He addressed himself not only to the understandings, but the feelings of his audience, in a speech well calculated to exhibit the policy of our rulers in its true colours, and expose the futility of those schemes which have so often multiplied disgrace upon our country.

NOTICE.

The friends of Peace and Commerce of the 4th election district (Spurrfer's) in Anne-Arundel county, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at a spring on Mr. Thomas Worthington, unior's, farm, about four miles above Rummels's Tavern, on the last Friday in July, it being the 30th inst. July 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

The friends of Peace, Commerce, order and good government, in the 3d election district of Anne-Arundel county, are invited to attend a meeting to take place on Thursday the 29th inst. at Charles Waters, Esquire's mill, on Magothy-The attendance of gentlemen from the other districts is request-

July 22, 1813.

MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The Senate, we are informed, have refused to confirm the nomination of Albert Gallavin as one of the Embassadors from the U. S. to negotifte with G. Britain; they have confirmed the appointment of John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard.

[Fed. Gazette.]

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicions stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County. 2 July 15th, 1813.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1813.

John Brewer, Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Rojert Brockett. Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel Cruise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Carroll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole. Henry Drury, David Delouden (2), Ephraim Davall, Stephen B. Dorsey. Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River, William S. Green (2), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Edward S. Gantt, Henry W. Hardy, George Hoffmigle, Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty, John Lyttle, Fort Madison. Lieut. Caleb Mackbea, Samuel B. Parsons, Stephen Patter, William Patterson, Thomas Rieney (3), Nathan Randall, John Ross, William Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Ross, David Ramsay, John Skinner, U. S. Agent, James Scare, Joseph Smith, John Smith near Annapolis, Hezekich Saffield, George Stevens. William Thomas, William Taylor, Nathan Puchston, Fort Madison. John Williams, James Wallace, Isace Warrun, Tompson P. Williams, Charles A. Warfield, William Watkins, Charles Warfield of L. 12 miles from Amapolis, Jacob Whitwright, West River. Jane Younger, Elenor Young, Edward Young, Henry Ynckley. 2 JOHN MUNROB, P. M.

sented a numerous stillery, chiefly of heavy calibre, and the fice of musketry in this villages was kept ip with great vivacity for several

In this murderous battle the vil lages of Klien Gorschen and Rhann as likewise the village of Gross-Gotschen, were early taken by storm and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages ; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved for ward. and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of Gen. Winzingerolle on the left wing and the corps of Gen. York, with a part of the Russian troops under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy at the distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn near the field of battle to me in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near 7 o'clock in the evening. During its course, likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At 7 o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing before Gross and Klien Gorschen-probably with the viceroy's army; made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages

we had gained.

The infantry of a part of the Russian reserves was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of Gen. York's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of York, Blucher and Winzingerode, the whole day) was now continued till night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops ; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder wagons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harrass him. and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance : and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those powers who have no object but their independence and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours have not been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse Homburg. Our wounded are on the Russian part, General Von Kanonierzyn; on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst alightly, and Hunerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bessieres is killed. Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our with a hollow way in front and a light troops are now occupied in stream sufficient to float timber on pursuing the enemy. Although the the left, waited the near approach numerous villages lying near to each of the allies. other in this territory and its canals. He had an immense quantity of soldiers, eight officers, three pieces together with the precaution taken 12 pounders and large calibres disof cannon, and tembrills, taken by by the enemy never to appear in the tributed throughout the line, and in gen. Bulow, at Halie.

and the regiment of Brandenbu cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honour which the Prussian warriors have obtained in this murderous battle ; and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which ensured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms! He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he further more bless and preserve them to us !

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS. Foreign Office, May 25, 1813. DESPATCH. Lord Castlereagh to Viscount Castlereagh. DRESDEN, MAY 6, 1813.

My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the ruler of France and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also that of

the allies upon Elster. I have now the honour of enclosing herewith the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of Gen. Tormazoff's corps having crossed the Elbe, on the 28th ult. the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st inst. with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in that place.

Marshal Prince Koutousoff Smoensko was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the

He had on that day reconnoitered the enemy and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general at tack to take place on the following morning at day break.

During the preceding week the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naumburg and the approach of Beauharnois from Quodlinburg had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with gallantry.

On the evening of the first the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weisenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsic, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening to the East and North of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster, at Pegau, and bear down and to follow the course of a rivulet which rising near the Elster runs in a northwest direction to the Saale, by which movement the ground fa-voured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weizenfels and Lurzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipsic.

As soon as their majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in moti on towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and o-pen, the soil dry and light, but with a very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernable till closely approached.

The enemy placed behind a long ridge and in a string of villages of which Gotschen is the principal, the left, waited the near approach the French.

The plan of operation determined apon on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gross Grosshen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to piece the line to the enemy's right of the villages with a strong column of cavalry in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy' line was to be engaged according to circumstances, by the corps opposed

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grapeshot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost and retak-

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under every heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infan-

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsick, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries ad-

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action are incontestible proofs of the success of the

Both sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed with out any ostentation.

Gen. Wittgenstein, with the army is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridg-

es over the former. The Russian troops of all arms fully realized the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium.

I have the honour to be, &c. CATHCART. (Signed) The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. .

> LONDON, May 21. GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

BERLIN, (Prussia) May 11-We have a report that a battle has been fought at Zwenkan, in which the allies have been successful. A general grand battle may be expected today or to-morrow.

SAXONY, May 8. The combined Russian and Prussian army are now in a strong position along the Elbe, where they await reinforcements.

BERLIN, May 8. Orders have been given for a levy en-masse of all the citizens to oppose

Yesterday arrived here 420 French

Napoleon had the greatest number of men , the allies were superior in ca-valry. In artillery both sides were equal.—The French moved in square masses, garnished at the corners like bastions, with cannon, which by attacks of cavalry. Night alone put

Lieut. Gen. Hiller has, it is said been appointed to the command of an army corps which is assembled in Upper Austrias

The Hulan regiments of the Archdake Charles, and the Holentone dragoons, have received orders to join the corps which is in Styria and the head quarters of which are at Pattau. Magazines are forming at Raab and Radkersburg.

AUGSBURG, May 11. The Vienna public are extremely mpatient to learn the purport of the Imperial Declaration which is now in the press, and the publication of which is momentarily expected.

We learn from Vienna that the Count de Mettermich, Austrian Minister for foreign affairs, has frequent conferences with the count de Narbonne, ambassador from France.

We have just learned the death of Prince Kutusoff, & the appointment of Wittgenstein as his successor in the chief command of the Russo-Prussian army. The chief command was offered to General Bennigsen, who declined it, and who remained at his post, as quarter master general of the Emperor Alexan-

Posen, May 3.

To-day the Russian Gen. in Chief of the Western army, Barclay de Tolly, arrived here with his Staff, with him are Lt. General Salancoff, Chief of the Staff, and several other Generals. The army has already arrived in this vicinity. It marches by different roads in several columns. Lt. Gen. Saus commands the reserve, and Lt. Gen. Ischapliz the advanced guard, which has been here for some time, and yesterday began its march for Frankfort on the Oder, for which destination the army will follow the day after to-morrow.

Neighborhood of Dantzic, April 30. According to the account of a Prussian officer lately arrived from Dantzic, all there have been arrested. Of the 17,000 men of which the garrison consists, there are, by the same account, 10,000 sick, and of these 100 die daily. Three thousand of the garrison of Dantzic lately made a sally in which they carried off a considerable quantity of cat-

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards-\$ 2 00 Bound,

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

July 15, 1813. J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines So justly celebrated, in all parts of the

United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Billions Pills, for the preven tion and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs &a. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous

disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard

for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaister. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the gure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder. 87 To detect counterfeits, observ each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pumphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

attacks of cavalry. Night alone put an end to this battle; and the allied army birouaked on the field. The 3d passed over without fighting.

VIENNA, May 5.

VIENNA, May 5. one pound and a half of candles, to a very hundred of rations. It is expet ed that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms soon as possible to the clerk of the council. Bond and security will be a quired for faithful performance of their duties.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, The Successively in the Maryland Gizeta, Federal Republican, Frederick Tors Herald, Melsheimer's German Paper Federal Gazette and American of Buttimore, the Hagar's Town Gazette to

timore, the Hagar's Town Gazette the People's Meniter of Easton, and the Maryland Herald!

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 24

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and will Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and will a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, as tice is hereby given, to stockholden at the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House to the city of Annapolis, on Monday be second day of August next, between the hours of 10 b'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of chose o'clock P. M. for the purpose of chossixteen Directors for the Bank at Anna polis, and nine Directors for the Brand Bank at Frederick town.

5 By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and re-ing judgments in all cases of appear and writs of error standing under ra-argument, and to act on the business of court generally.

By order, THS. HARRIS, Jon. Clk. Annapolis, June 17.

William Duvall,

Earnestly requests all persons in-debted to him to settle immediately, and those who have claims against his to present the same for payment, as is intends removing from Annapolis in a few days. He hopes this notice will prevent further trouble.

Those indebted to him as executed of Francis Tucker, may rest assure that further indulgence connot beginn, and those who have claims against said estate would do well to present these

for payment, A parson will be authorised to obtain settlements in his absence.

Anne-Arundel County, sc. On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as a associate judge for the third judicial district Maryland, by petition in writing of Greats Poole, of said county, praying for the brids of the act for the relief of sundry insoluted debroes and the execute any other them. debtors, and the several supplements theres, on the terms mentioned in said afts, a undule of his property, and a list of his orderers, on oath, being annexed to his petition and having satisfied me that he has relied in the state of Maryland two years introduced to his petition. In the state of Maryland two years immedia-ly preceding the time of his application; hav-ing also stated in his petition that her is now finement for debt, and having prayed to it discharged therefrom—I do hereby order ast adjudge, that the person of George Peel it discharged from imprisonment, and by cas-ing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Guzette for three months successively before the third Monday of Sentember 1826. Maryland Guzette for three months successful before the third Monday of September sets, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the papose of recommending a trustee for them to nefit, and to show cause, if any they have why the said George Poole should not his the benefit of the after as prayed for first under my hand this twenty-third day of Articighteen bundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood Anne-Arundel County, St.

ON application to me, the subscriber, interecess of Anne-Arundel county court, as a associate judge for the third judicial district Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Whiterchowt, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of said insolvent debtors, and the several supplement thereto, on the terms mentioned in said as, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his prition, and having antisfied me that he has sided, in the state of Maryland two years in mediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he in confinement for dobt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and aljudge, that the person of the said William Whocroft be discharged from timprisonment, by causing a copy of this order to be intended in the Maryland Gazette for three mentions before the county court of said county, in the purpose of recommenting a crustee for hes being third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommenting a crustee for hes being the first and to show equice, if any they have why the said William Wheteroft should share the benefit of the afts as prayed for Given under my hand this 22d day of Aph. 1813.

Richard H. Harrood. Anne-Arundel County, sc. 13 Richard H. Harwood

CVOL LXX.

CRUBCH-STREET, ANNAPOL

Extract of a letter from B low to Mr. Monroe, dated

May 12, 1812. After the date of my le which I have the honour to you 2 copy, I found, from a sharp conversation with the of Bassano, that there was lar reluctance to answering of the 1st of May. Some to that reluctance you will perothe answer which finally a which a copy is here enclosed though dated the 10th, come to me till last evening important in the present our affairs with England, the patched the Wasp immed o return with his answer as

" I am confident that t dent will approve the motive solicitude in this affair and nest manner in which I preminister with it as soon as I edge of the declaration fince Regent enabled m the argument that belonge abject. When in the con duced to me the decree of April, 1811, I made no con the strange manner in whi nd probably from you. I d him if that decree had ! ished : he said, no; but t had been communicat oredecessor here, and like to Mr. Serrurier with o ommunicate it to you. im it was not among the ore had heard of it, and and consented to answer r testred him to send me in mil manner, a copy of the mid of any other document of any other document of the increase of Berlin and Milatood faith and unconditional with regard to the hen promised me he was the has performed his al manner, a copy of th "I send you a copy of ecree, as likewise of the he grand judge and that inter of finances, thoug atter pieces have been b

unicated to our gover he Duke of Bassano to N TRANSLATION. Paris, May 1

In conversing with

e note which you d

our to address to at of May, I could n om you my surprise at hich you had express ote, respecting the re decrees of Berlin hat revocation was pro-official acts, by all my ith you, by the decision American vessels. one me the honour py of the letters which dge and minister of fin a the 25th December. the first effects of the dyou have said, sir, the of the 28th April, toves definitively the decrees of Berlin a gard to the America

"I have the honour you have desired, a cree acts; you will or ithous doubt, sir, the rer which I could give your notes. As to t will take care to lay to Emperor. You h own Gazette the Easton, and the

Maryland, 24

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NKNEY, Cash.

F APPEALS

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tRIS, Jon. Clk.

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The forment, and by case
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three months successively

nday of September sext.

editors to appear before and county on the and september, for the parameter for their less ause, if any they have Poole should not have a as prayed for Green wenty-third day of Arristatics.

hard H. Harwood

del County, sc.

me, the subscriber, in the idel county court, as as one third judicial districted

tichard H, Harwood

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CE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Tures Dollars per Annua

tern of state respecting our foreign (A.)
Estract of a letter from Mr. Bar-low to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris,

May 12, 1812. " After the date of my letter, of which I have the honour to enclose you 2 copy. I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not ome to me till last evening. I con-ider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I de-

patched the Wasp immediately to sarry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as "I am confident that the president will approve the motive of my olicitude in this affair and the earest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowedge of the declaration of the ince Regent enabled me to use he argument that belonged to the abject. When in the conversation bove alluded to, the Duke first prouced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on he strange manner in which it had een so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only askd him if that decree had been pubished : he said, no ; but declared t had been communicated to my

redecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never beore had heard of it, and, since he ad consented to answer my note. I tesired him to send me in that offial manner, a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that hight prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the derees of Berlin and Milan were in cood faith and unconditionally re-ealed with regard to the U.S. He hen promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise. el County, sc. lel county court, is as third judicial district

"I send you a copy of the April ecree, as likewise of the letter of he grand judge and that of the mi-later of finances, though the two atter pieces have been before comunicated to our government and

he Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow. [TRANSLATION.] Paris, May 10, 1812.

In conversing with you about the note which you did me the ur to address to me on the st of May, I could not conceal om you my surprise at the doubt hich you had expressed in that ote, respecting the revocation of decrees of Berlin and Milan. official acts, by all my corresponth you, by the decisions in favour American vessels. You have oct there judicial districts in, in writing, of William is and county, praying in the several supplication of the said william Warriam two several supplication of the said William Wheterom Vimprisonment, said of the said William Wheterom Vimprisonment, said this order to be insensible to his creditors, to appear to the said county, on the county of the said county, on the county of september, for the said county, on the county of september, for the said county, on the county of several county of the said one me the honour to ask a py of the letters which the grand e and minister of finances wrote the 25th December, 1810, to se-

Thave the honour to send you,
You have desired, a copy of these
are acts; you will consider them
ithous doubt, sir, the plainest anver which I could give to this part
your note. As to the two other
itsions to which that note relates,
will the before will take care to lay them before

eir, the sentiments which his ma-jesty has expressed in favour of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important inte-

Accept, sir, &c. (Signed)
The DUKE OF BASSANO."

Copy of a letter from the minister of finance to the Count of Sussy, Councellor of State, director general of the customs, dated De-

"On the 5th of last Aug. the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, minister plenipo-tentiary of the U. S. of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of Nov. they would cease to have effect, it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration, the English would revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. S. in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the Eng-

On the communication of this note, the president of the U. S. issued on the 2d of Nov. a proclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan de-crees, after the first of November: and which declares that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the collectors of the customs acircular, which directs them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. S. armed French vessels, and enjoins it on them to apply, after the 2d of Feb. next, the law of the 1st of May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial re-lation, to English vessels of every description, as well as to the productions of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies.

His majesty having seen, in these two pieces the enunciation of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the second of February next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you, that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st of Nov. or may enter in future, and that those which have been sequestered, as being in contravention of these decrees, must be the object of a special report.

On the 2d of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favouring the American navigation. I have the honour to salute you.

The Minister of finance, THE DUKE OF GAETE.

> [TRANSLATION.] FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, Dec. 26th, 1810. Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Councellor of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

MR. PRESIDENT, The minister of foreign relations by order of his majesty, the empe-tor and king, addressed on the 5th of Aug. last, to the plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, a note containing the following words:the 25th December, 1610, to the the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the lan are revoked, and that after the lan are revoked, and that after the land forces of Berlin and Milan in effect; it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their tion, the English will revoke their orders in touncil and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U.S. in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

of the U. S. issued on the 2d of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declared that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May must cease with respect to France and her dependencies: on the same day the treasury department addressed a circular to all the collectors of the customs of the U. S, which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. S. armed French vessels; prescribes to them to apply after the 2d of Fe bruary next to English vessels of every description, and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or the commerce of England and her dependencies, the law which problebits all commercial relations, if at that period the revocation of the English orders in council, and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the U.S. should not be announced by the treasury department.

In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the U.S. to cause their rights to be respected, his majesty orders, that all causes that may be pending in the council of prizes of capture of American vessels, made after the first of Nov. and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Ber-lin and Milan, but that they shall remain suspended; the vessels captured or seized to remain only in a state of sequestration, and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2d of February next, the period at which the U-S. bave fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors.

Receive Mr. President the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The DUKE OF MESSA.

[TRANSLATION.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, xc. &c.

On the report of our minister of foreign relations :

Seeing by a law passed on the se-cond of March, 1811, the Congress of the U.S. has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandize of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the

Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows :

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the lat of Nov. last, considered as not having existed (non avenus) in regard to American vessels.

NAPOLEON. (Signed) NA By the Emperor, The minister secretary of state, (Signed) The Count DARA.

(C) Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell, dated

Paris, May 11th, 1812. the Wasp to England, expressly to carry to you the documents here-

with enclosed. " I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent in council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the British government, that the French decrees of Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as applicable to the U. S. On reading that de-claration, I therefore addressed to the Duke of Bassano, a note bearing date 1st of May, of which I en-

of which I likewise hand you a cowill take care to lay them before In consequence of the community, with the three documents that lan decrees, in relation to the U.S. Emperor. You know already, cation of this note, the President accompanied it. The most remark- and distinctly make this revocation

able of these is the decree of the 28th of April, 1811. This piece I had never before seen: it appears that it had not been published at the time of its date, and, not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it bught to have been, The duke, however, assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British go-

Extract of a lower from Mr. Rus-sell to Mr. Barlow. London, May 29th, 1812.

month, with ats enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters from the French minis-ters of the 21st of Dec. 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, to this government. The let-ters were already known, but the decree, from the cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, namely " an omission or neglect in not have ing communicated it to me," was entirely new.

The duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surpriz-ing that our memories should not accord on the subject."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bussell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 30th May, 1812. With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow, in a letter to me makes the following remark : " this piece I had never before seen, it seems that it bad not been published at the time of its date, and not finding it among the archives of the legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you, as it ought to have been. The Duke assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government." Barlow, I had never heard of such thing. I persuade myself that there is no necessity of my adding any further explanation or comment on this strange business."

With great respect, I am, sir, &c. &c. (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, 25th May, 1812.

I have the honor to hand you herein a copy of my note of the 20th of this month, communicating to Lord Castlereagh a decree of the French government dated the 28th of April, 1811, and two letters of the French Ministers of the 25th of Dec. 1810. I also send you copies of that decree and of a note from his Lordship acknowledging the receipt of my communication, and engaging to submit the documents above mentioned to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, your faithful ser-

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh. 18, Bentick St. 20th May, 1812. The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America. has the honor to transmit to Lord Castlereagh authentic copies of a a decree purporting to be passed by the Emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by the French Minister of Finances to the Director General of the Customs on the 25th day of December, 1810, and of another letter of the same date from the French Minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Princs.

As these acts explicitly recognize the revocation of the Berlin and Mi-In decrees, in relation to the U. S.

to take effect from the first day o November, 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and suthen-tic form in which they are now pre-sented to his Britannic majesty's gov-ernment, remove all doubt with re-spect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expe diency so often suggested, lead to in Council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the United States, which the obvious interests of both nations re-

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure his lordship of his highest consideration.

(Signed)
JONATHAN RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Note .- For the enclosures, see correspondence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, May 23, 1812 Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st instant transmitting copies of two official letters of the French ministers, dated Dec. 25th, 1810, and of a decree of the French government, bearing date on the 28th of April 1811.

Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these documents before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russell the assurances of his high consideration. Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. London, May 25, 1812.

The assassination of Mr. Perceval has led to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may lead to an abandonment of his system, as far as we are concerned.

The vote, on motion of Mr. Stew-I content myself with saying, that, and Wortley, on the 21st, for an aduntil communicated to me by Mr. dress to the Prince Regent, to form a more efficient administration, has driven the old ministers to offer their resignation. The new arrangements. are entrusted to lord Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected.

Mr. Canning appears to be assoness, which I cannot consider as a circumstance very auspicious to us-

There will, undoubtedly, be much difficulty in forming the new cabinet, none of the old ministers will act under lord Wellesley, he having so recently refused to acl under them .-Besides there is considerable difference on essential points of policy. The members of opposition have a repugnance to act under any leader not taken from their own ranks, and they certainly will not constitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system.

The probability, therefore, is, that either lord Weilesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in performing the task imposed upon them, or that they will perform it so imperfeetly as to expose their work to early destruction.

Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed. The effects of our embargo, the evidence before Parliament of the distresses occasioned by those orders, and the change of ministers itself, afford both cause and color for this

I say nothing of the Preach decree, of which I this day send you a copy, as, without the circumstances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded, have been disregarded.

I shall dismiss the Wasp as soon as the new ministry is formed or bafore, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Chee-

With great respect. I am, L.c. (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

BOSTON, JULY 49. LATE FOREIGN-NEWS

From the latest details relative to the armies in Germany, (the most important of which we have given in this paper) it seems probable that the allies, who had retired from the Elbe, in the most perfect order, principally towards Crossen, made stand near Bautzen, (or Buddesin) 31 miles cast of Dresden. From the French accounts it appears that Buonaparte had concentrated the principal part of his forces in the neighbourhood of that place; and that he left Dresden for his army on the 19th of May. It was reasonable to expect that a general action would take place on the 20th, and we find it announced in the Paris Moniteur of the 26th that it actually took place. The result is totally unknown except from the general declaration of Buonaparte, that he was victorious. A declaration of this nature, in general terms without any detail of facts is not in any case entitled to much credit. Bernadotte has acqually arrived

in Germany, at Stralsund, and 8000 Swedes had advanced to Hamburg, where Bernadotte is soon experted. The lower. Elbe in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, will undoubtedly become the theatre of important operations.

Buonaparte has proposed a negotistion for a general peace. It is worthy of remark that he ranks the United States on the side of France, with Denmark, King Joseph and the confederation of the Rhine. There is no evidence that this proposition has been listened to by the allies; and their present condition renders it exceedingly improbable that they will listen to it.

Austria has not broken off negotiations with either party. She has raised two armies one of which has advanced towards Italy and the other towards Bavaria. It may be asked-for what purpose? if she intends to join France!

The viceroy has been dispatched to his kingdom of Italy. It may again be asked for what purpose? If not to secure it against the Austrian army! The accounts from the allies, speak confidently of the friendship of Austria-Buonaparte is silent on the subject.

It is reported, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, have gone to Prague. If this be crue they can have no other object than to meet the emperor of Austria. Such a meeting at the present moment, we should consider an auspicious event to Europe and the

world. From the circumstance of the proposal for an armistice having been promulgated immediately after the arrival at Dresden of the count Budna, minister of the Emperor of Austria, it is conjectured that the proposition of a Congress, came from the Court of Vienna. If the is a fact, Austria must be considered in a state of neutrality, or slie could not act as mediator.

There is one or two other circumstances, in this proposal for a congress, which merit attention-why to not the Crown Prince of Sweden, among the powers? Why also is Austria omitted !- And why King Joseph on one side, and a plenipo for the Spanish insurgents, on the other, mentioned at all? Neiaber of the two last are caparitated to act, or to guarantee a-ny thing. The truth probably lays here, that Buonaparte has adopted this measure with the consent of Austria, in order to lengthen an armistice during the summer, that he may gain by delay, what there is a chance of losing, should he preci-Gazette.] pitate the war.

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES. PARIS, MAY 20.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent has received the following account of the situation of the French armies on the 18th of

May : The emperor was still at Dresden. On the 15th the Dake of Treviso left with Gen. Latour Mauhourg's corps of cavalry, and Gen. Dumoutier's infantry division of the

young guards. On the 16th, the division of the soong guards, commanded by Gen. The Duke of Reggio, the Duke

of Tarentum, the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in a line opposite to Bautzen. ... The Prince of Moskwa and

proach of danger the Prussians ridiculed the regulation respecting announced to the inhabitants of Berlin, that they were covered with Bullow's corps; but that at all e-vents should the French arrive, they were not to take up arms, but receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German who is inclined to burn his habitation, or to assassinate any one. This circumstance constitutes the eulogy of the German nation .-When desperadoes, without honour and without principles, preach up disorder and assassination, the character of this good people repels them with indignation. The Sele-gels, and Kotzebues, and other agitators equally criminal, would transform the upright Germans, into poisoners and assassins posterity will remark, that it have not been able to seduce a mindiviwe not individual, a single athority, beyond the line of duty and probity.

" Count Rubna, arrived on the 10th at Dresden; he was the bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria to the emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return

ARMISTICE.

"The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a congress at Prague for a General Peace. On the side of France, there would arrive at this congress the plenipotentiaries of France, those of the U. S. of America, of Denmark, the king of Spain and all the allied princes; and on the opposite side those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of that belligerent mass. In this congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however inconsiderable, that does not preliminary claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

"If England, from that feeling of egotism upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three fourths of the globe, the emperor nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers to settle the peace of the continent. His majesty offers even to stipulate at the moment when the congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood,

"These principles, are confor-mable to the views of Austria, It now remains to be seen what the courts of England, Russia and Prussia will do.

" The distance of the U. States of America' ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The congress might still be opened, and the deputies of the U.S. would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and their interests."

Situation of the Allied Armies.

FRONTIERS OF SAXONY, MAY-16. All reports agree in stating that there reigns much coolness between the Russian and Prussian generals. The Russian army still continues its retreat, which appears to be directed towards Crossen, except a corps d'armee, which is retiring by Goerlitz, in the direction of Breslau. The head-quarters of the general in chief, Wittgenstein, must have been, since the passage of the Elbe, at Budessin, (Bautzen); it is supposed that he has since retired to Colous. It is said that a French corps bas entered Budessin.

The French corps d'armee which appeared at Torgau, has, it is reported, taken the route for Frankfort upon the Oder.

DREBDEN, MAY 12.

The Russian and Prussian troops continue their retreat upon the O. der. Gen. d'Yorck's corps not having been able, with all its diligence, to outstrip the Prince of Moskwa, appears to intend falling back upon rankfort on the Oder. It is not Gen. Lauriston had reached Hoyers

fortrerzes of Stertin, Custrin, and relieved from the burthens you sup Glogan, are sure to be received, if port. I shall defend and protect Sax they are not already so. y are not already so.

PARIS, MAY 25.

According to the latest intelligenue from Dresden, his excellency the Duke of Bassane arrived on the 20th in that town. His majesty the emperor, who continued to enjoy the best health, had set out to advance the preceding evening. During the eight days repose the army has taken, it has received considerable detachments of all arms : the artillery and cavalry have been doubled. In short, private letters, and the reports of travellers for sometime, state, that all the Saxon roads were covered with troops; and they had time to join the army during the eight days it remained in the environs of Dresden.

HELIGOLAND, MAY 21: We have had no regular communication with Hamburg for these last four days; but persons who left it on Wednesday, report that the Danes, about 3000 in number, were then in it, and on good terms with the Russians and other troops .-Danish gun-boats were stationed on the Hamburg side opposite Wil-

BERLIN, MAY 15. Kotzebue's paper of this day con-

helmsburg.

tains as follows : " A view of the latest occurrences will not at present be given in this paper, because they are still so intricate that one can in no wise clearly see through them. But thus much can we say for the general satisfaction, that Austria has actually oined the allies; and that her troops are marching towards Bavaria and Italy; that Saxony will again unite with Austria so soon as she possibly can; that the Crown Prince of Sweden is actually arrived to add to his well earned laurels; that the allied troops are still animated with the same courage, of which they gave us proofs on the 2d; that the Landwher and Landstrum (levies of militia) are all under arms."

STRALSUND, MAY 12. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here this morning in perfect health.

VIENNA, MAY 8. Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following :

"Count Von Stadion yesterday departed on an imperial mission to the Russian and Prussian head-quar-" To-day, field marshal It. count

Von Bubns, sets out for the Freuch head-quarters.

" After his Imperial Majesty had ordered two armies to be raised, the one in Bohemia, and the other in Gallicia, he gave the command of the former to the Prince of Schhwartzenburg, and of the latter, to the

HAMBURG, May 18. The head quarters of Gen. Bulow, were on the 7th at Dessau; the Russian General Harpe was before Wittenberg; Gen Thuman was at Zerbst; and the Russian gen. Orurk before Magdeburg.

May 20. Righty thousand Austrian troops are on the frontiers of Italy, & fifty thousand on the frontiers of Bava-

May 23. Eight thousand Swedish troops have arrived in this city; one hundred and fifty waggons were sent from hence to accelerate their approach. The Crown Prince is expected every hour.

May 26, The city of Hamburg is in security; it is indebted to the Danes for its protection. The French have left Withelmsburg. Only 7000 re-main in the neighborhood of Hamburg.

FRANKFORT, May 20. The Gazette of this town coujesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to the Magistrates of Dresden, on the solemn entrance of the King of Saxony into his residence on the 12th of May:

"Magistrates !- Love your King, see in him the saviour of Saxony. Had he been less faithful to his word less a good ally; had he allowed himself to have been carried away by the opinions of the Russians and Prussians, Saxony was lost; I would have treated it as an enemy's generals to take a position on this side of the Oder. The 3 only pass, and you will quickly be

MILAN, May 8. To-day, towards noon, arrived here from Dreaden, his Serene High-

ness the Prince Viceroy. Discharges of cannon announced this happy intelligence. It is estimated that 90,000 of the Russians are engaged in besieging and blockading various fortresses still in the possession of the

French. The Prussians have 37,000 in garrisons.

PARIS, May 16. Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information :- The fortress of Spandau capitulated. This event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered Gen. Bruny, the commander of artillery, and Armand Engineer of the place, as well as the Ministers of the Council of defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried.

[The Moniteur of the 20th inst. contains a long Memoir by Bruny, the late commandant of Spandau, excusing his surrender of that place by a detail of the circumstances of the siege. The trenches were opened on the 7th of April; the bombardment commenced on the 17th of that month; on the 18th the powder. magazine blew up; on the 19th the place was summoned but still held out, and the bombardment being renewed the capitulation took place on the 24th. The garrison were permitted to march to the next French post on their parole, not to serve against the Allies for six months.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1813

National Fast.

Mr. Madison may well call this " a season of trial and calamity," for never since the struggle which united these states into a republican government, did the citizens of this country witness such a scene of difficulties as now stare them in the face, and threaten a subversion of their liberties, Whence do these difficulties arise, and who have been their authors?-From the imprudence of our own rulers they may be easily traced, not-withstanding all the arts made use of to cloak their designs. Could it for a mo-ment be supposed, that this state of things proceeded from measures which were unavoidable, there would then be some consolation for all our troubles but this excuse cannot, with any justice, be pleaded. Can any one believe that our differences would not be immediately accommodated, and that upon the most honourable terms, provided a proposition to that made by our government? By a contiany reason, expect to obtain the object, the only object, which is now in dis-pute; but it is day after day plunging us deepes into disgrace, and rendering us tenfold more contemptible in the eyes of all foreign nations. It may, in-deed, be well to set apart days of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in con-formity to an established usage, and every sincere and christianlike man in the country would offer up, in the fervency of zenlous devotion, his supplications to the Almighty Arbiter of the Universe, that he would, "is a particular man ner," preside "over our public coun-cils," if in their actions they only ma-nifested one solitary wish to be guided by that "wisdom which cometh from on high" But we not unfrequently find in the history of nations, instances where God has hardened the heart of rulers, that his wise and benificent providence might be more immediately displayed to mankind, to answer some great and important purpose. We have been afflicted with war, the greatest of all national calamities, and although the original canases of it have long since ceased, yet it is continued without one rational hope of procuring any benefit to the country warnely without one rational hope of procuring any benefit to the country, merely through obstinacy and infatuation.— How can we expect that a war like this will be looked upon with approbation by "him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate?" We might pray, without mocking his divine goodness, that he would keep an enemy from our shores; but is it not likely that the Canadians are as fervent in their supplications that as fervent in their supplications that he would enable them to preserve their he would enable them to preserve their liberties and household gods entire, as Mr. Madison can possibly be for strength to wrest them from their rightful proprietors? From the frequent everthrow of our troops, from the disasters which have been continuable accountable to the continuable accountable accountable accountable to the continuable accountable accou ally accumulating upon us, we might almost say, without incurring the penalty of rashness, that their prayers had ascended on high, and that He, who rules the destinies of men, had guided them in their nwn desarts by his Almighty power in the trying hour of buttle. All the expectations of the

mockery to put up a petitics for supernatural aid to assist us in the pa quest of Canada

Such are the various reports reporting an armistice between the allies is ces on the continent and Business that it perplexes the mind to an extendegree to know what credit to attach it, and fathom the causes which the led to such a proposition. That a position of this nature should proposition from Businessare, is somewhat improposition, if he has actually acquired that vantage over the allies troops which he been stated in the French Bullette as less it were to gain time to make reless it were to gain time to make per rations for some great and spiended a vent. It is contrary to all reasons in pect that the proposition should come from the other side, without first per mixing that the allied sovereigns of the North had become saddy frighted from the events of the late actions, size we cannot suppose, if the least creation to be attached to their respective ports. It would be an outrage map probability to adopt such a suppostation when we take into consideration the probability of the two armies, by from the events of the late actions which lative position of the two armies ther with their numerical and physical strength. If the Russians alone could contend against a force of more that twice the magnitude of that which to French emperor now has under his command, it would be doing very great a pearances, that they discovered the last symptoms of alarm for their fature accurity, when joined by a powerfailed of Prussians. It is far more likely the the proposition should have come from Austria, who it does not yet prett, he united with either party, although a stated she has sent a force of 60.00 men into Italy, and another of 50,00 into Bavaria, but for what purpose a not mentioned. Even supposing the the proposition should have been at-ally made by Austria, who has sheen some disposition to become a mediate between the great powers now arnied against each other, we would akk syther the allies would consent to fee treaty upon the principles laid done by Buonaparte, and drop their friends the English, who have long between tending against those very principle? We will not pretend to hazard an open-on on this subject, any otherwise that if this course of conduct should be unmately adopted by the continental pa-ers, that England, who has so look of posed the principles contained in the treaty of Utrecht, which Buonspara contends must be made the basis of a gociation, will not be represented this general congress at Prague I would be greatly for the benefit of a nations, if a scheme so extensive as a of an universal peace could be carried into effect; but while France remuses military despotism, and Englandrense her naval superiority, there is no prot-bility that such a state of things well long continue. From their geograph cal situations, they must ever continuous to be rivals, until the power of the continuous wholly swallowed up by the class. What a long course of events may perduce time only can disclose; but a would give rise to the most sense apprehensions to all other nations, on to witness a consolidation of those lay great powers. Little, indeed, is the prospect of a rayolation in Europe prospect of a revolution in Europe of portentous to the world!—We will return however, to predict, that no lastic peace can ever take place between England and France, let it be formed upon whatever principles it may be long as the present dynasty control long as the present dynasty control the affairs of the latter. It would be as difficult to reconcile the cool philes phy of the English with the whimse ity and frivolity of the French, forse considerable space of time, as to character the steady course of nature.

It not unfrequently happens, that diers, who have been distinguished their patriotism in their country so from some fortuitous circumstants other go wholly unsewarded for the meritorious services. From a la private pique a general officer may glect to notice a anhaltsm in his report of some brilliam atchievement, has been forement of the brave, thus he is robbed, for a time, of fame which his valour so enmeatly a serves. His robustion, however, in fame which his valour ac emineatly serves. His reputation, however, and long remain clouded, for impath history usually makes amends for sengiect, and rewards, with a libration of the enthusiesm and explain the successful warrior. It is there is the names of the rirtuous patriot dauntless here, are handed down long chain of ages unsulfied, to appost rity with sentiments of the limest nature——It is there we have for examples to form the scholar, warrior, and statesman. The least adorns the apat, wherever his and monuments are seen to rise tree.

ied to the credit, that it is often essary to scrutinize into their preto-

when a soldier's name is mentioned, solds curiosity to know in what be so he has fought, and under what we had been led to the field hars. Did he distinguish himself his coolness and interpolity, or any so all event whatever, which added bright his country's array 2. These ney to his country's arms ? There s who have no other records heir fame but their own garrulity, hese are the men who have general adard those extremes of fatigue, count those sanguinary battles, wh he historian has forgotten to rela ed of which no one ever before her it is by no means uncommon that et with characters of this descri a and the only refutation which usery to be urged against their polous narratives is to ask, why cenes they so enthusiastically desc have never been noticed in the an of the war? and why the merit t ly claim to has never been reway the gratitude of the repubofficer," or an " aged veteran," is ed off, with all the imagery of a g ing fancy; but when, it is asked he present himself, or what "breadth escapes" did he run in ountry's service, neither monum for his own bosom friends, can a my answer to the enquiry. I, says the the same man, I fought to Washington—I endured all the ships of the comp—I was one of belorn hope—I displayed my cool etermined valour under the star tripes of freedom, when those now oppose me were nurstlings in radies! But here the egotist, the radicio may be suddenly stopped arangue, by some impertiner brewd fellow, to name the battle ify the theatre of his exploits, or uce one single witness to testify erectness of his assertions, Pe a such a dilemma, the only reply an be made is, that the " partne ny toil" were all sacrificed, or ce been mowed down by the death, and I, like the servi per old Job, am the only one lef ws any thing of the mournfu edy. Persons of this descriptionight name, but to save their fee s well as those of their friend rill not, but merely suggest, t hey could only take the hint, a cal of disgust and ridicule woo wooded, which naturally spring. hose egotistical relations whi ometimes hear, and particularly bey are known to be totally de ruth. They should not only avo hings themselves, but entre numpeters of their fame, whether oo meddlesome with their char or however amicable might b atentions, they not unfrequentl

ery serious injury, where a great was contemplated. The elaborate Report of Mr. ary Monroe, or as it is called in ratic phraseology" the importa aper," was given entire in our rom its extreme length we we gtodeferthe documents accom-until to day. Our readers ave an opportunity of examining teomexion, and of judging se conduct of the president is led, and whether it be that su me production, for which a ave been made to palm it on c. How great soever the in ith which it may be drawn up agrant fallacy with which it annot escape the perception linking part of the communit e doubt'it was intended to b cosive. Was it necessary fremier should have given his such trouble to answer two imple questions 2—In telling tench decrees were repealed ten a range into our political ith the two great belligerous gried of six years, and atten-culpate the administration culpate the administration with connection with the mate. How well he has any be shown in very few wo at the president issue his promouncing to the world in the manner, the repeal of its edicts, long prior to the pd that against the light of cantrovertible evidence? The denied, for those decrees controvertible evidence? To denied, for those decrees paled until April, 1811 as concealed until 1812; as concealed until 1812; as recollected, that Mr. Madamation bears date as carliago, the certainty knew vid received any information pal, and if not, why did ach as extraordinary declar changes, and manifest lower and aquivocation who may apply that there was no coving the coving the coving that there was no coving the coving the coving that there was no coving the covi

sort of respect little short of venera-tion, but there are so many who as-tion the character without being enti-ted to the credit, that it is often ne-tesary to scrutinize into their preten-tions before we think of rewarding, when a soldier's name is mentioned, it When a soldier's name is mentioned, it somes curiosity to know in what batter he has fought, and under what generals he has been led to the field of bars. Did he distinguish himself by he coolness and intropidity, or any signal event whatever, which added brillinguish is considered. acy to his country's arms? There are heir fame but their own garrulity, and hese are the men who have generally aformed those wonderful marches, shared those extremes of fatigue, and south those sanguinary battles, which he historian has forgotten to relate, and of which no one ever before heard tis by no means uncommon that we set with characters of this descriptia, and the only refutation which is secessary to be urged against their fa-polous narratives is to ask, why the cenes they so enthusiastically describe have never been noticed in the annals of the war? and why the merit they claim to has never been rewarded the gratitude of the republic? officer," or an " aged veteron," is puted off, with all the imagery of a glow-ing fancy; but when, it is asked at that "imminent deadly breach" did is present himself, or what "hair breadth escapes" did he run in his country's service, neither monuments his own bosom friends, can afford any answer to the enquiry. I, says per-mps the same man, I fought under Washington—I endured all the hardhips of the comp—I was one of the briorn hope—I displayed my cool and letermined valour under the stars and tripes of freedom, when those who now oppose me were nurstlings in their now oppose me were nurstlings in their radles! But here the egotist, the bragadocio may be suddenly stopped in his arangue, by some impertinent or brevd fellow, to name the battle, speify the theatre of his exploits, or procorrectness of his assertions. Perhaps a such a dilemma, the only reply that can be made is, that the "partners of my toil" were all sacrificed, or have since been moved down by the scythe rs now arrays would aik was consent to form death, and I, like the servant of oor old Job, am the only one left who ws any thing of the mournful tra-y. Persons of this description we iples laid down p their friend it name, but to save their feelings, s well as those of their friends, w all not but merely suggest, that if hey could only take the hint, a great roided, which naturally springs from ose egotistical relations which we has so long op ontained in the etimes hear, and particularly when bey are known to be totally devoid of cuth. They should not only avoid such hings themselves, but entreat the numpeters of their fame, whether newsthe basis of as at Prague 1 oo meddlesome with their characters, or however amicable might be their extensive as that could be carried

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The elaborate Report of Mr. Secre ary Monroe, or as it is called in demo-ratic phraseology " the important state aper," was given entire in our last, but rom its extreme length we were oblig-igtodeserthe documents accompanying until to day. Our readers will now

atentions, they not unfrequently desa-ery serious injury, where a great se-efit was contemplated.

ther nations, on are an opportunity of examining them seenaction, and of judging how far the conduct of the president is extenu-ted, and whether it be that super sube, indeed, is the
ion in Europe of
Id!—We will residet, that no lating
clace between Islat it be formed
ciples it may a
dynasty contract
ter. It would is me production, for which attempts are been made to palm it on the pubc. How great soever the ingenuity ith which it may be drawn up, yet the agrent fallacy with which it abounds innot escape the perception of the binking part of the community, whom a doubt it was intended to blind and excive. Was it necessary that the remier should have given himself so use trunkle to the control of the cont le the cool philos he French, forse remier should have given himself so such trouble to answer two or three imple questions 2.—In telling when the reach decrees were repealed, he has len a range into our political relations in the two great belligerents, for a criod of six years, and attempted to sculpate the administration from any strike proposals. nature. y happens, that a heir country's wo

wile connexion with the views of the How well he has succeeded rewarded for the ay be shown in very few words. Did at the president issue his proclamation mounting to the world in the most so-mn manner, the repeal of those odi-is edicts, long prior to their repeal, at that against the light of the most controvertible evidence? This cannot a denied, for those decreas were not ral officer may altern in his reparted of the breve as for a time, of the brave as time, of the brave as entire, of the brave as the brave as amends for same and explosis denied, for those decrees were not pealed until April, 1811, and the fact s concealed until 1812; and it will recollected, that Mr. Madison's prorecollected, that Mr. Madison's promation bears date as early as Nov. In
10. He certainly knew whether he
if received any information of their
peal, and if not, why did he make be
then extraordinary declaration to his
flow citizent, and manifest such as
inty and aquivocation whenever quesread on the subject. It requires no aqur to divine the season. He far from
owing that there was no secret. Inreds, with a serious size. It is there in the circums patriot is hunded down unsullied, to make the circums of the circums of

ly endured it, without scarcely thinking it worth while, until latelf, to demand an explanation. Mr. Barlow, it is said, was authorized, and Mr. Crawford is was authorised, and Mr. Crawford is now required, to ascertain the reason of this trick, that was so nicely played upon the credulity of our government. In consequence, says Buomaparte, of a repeal of the American non-importation, five months, it will be observed after the President's proclamation, do we repeal our decrees of Berlin and Miller as they recover to the president of the proclamation of the president of the presiden lan, as they respect American com-merce. Here then was fixing something very much like what in old times was called an untruth, but Mr. Madison may get out of it as well as he can, by giving his own expressions as extensive a latitude as they will possibly admit. As to this transaction, there ought, from the evidence that has been exhibited to the public, to be but one opinion, and that of a very unfavorable nature. Had the President come forward and stated to the French government, that the British orders in council had been repealed

on a particular day, without being able to show any proof, what is it probable would have been the answer given to such an assertion? Buonaparte would have replied, it is possible, but I certainly should prefer seeing it from under the Prince Regent's own hand before placing confidence in it. The same right to doubt ought most certainly to be extended to the British; but Mr. Monroe seems to imply that that was totally inadmissible-Act first and think afterwards, seems to be the doctrine

which he would have established. After the president's proclamation, the report says that the British had " no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April, 1811, had been produced."

With arguments and sophistry like this, Mr. Monroe may attempt to persuade the people into a belief, that a mere letter of the French minister ought to have been sufficient to satisfy the British government, upon a point which so materially regarded her interest; but the veil which conceals their nakedness is easily stripped from them. Until this decree of the French, which lay so long concealed, was promulgated, every one had a right to doubt of its existence, and the British were certainly not alone in the opinion that deception had been practised in this affair. That they, or any body else, was bound by the simple ipse dirit of the Duke of Cadore, is an idea too ridiculous to deserve a moment's attention. Upon affairs of such import as were those up-on which the two governments split, it was certainly requisite that they should only be respected, when exhibited in the most formal manner. If this letter of 1810 was to all intents and purposes a repeal, why was a decree passed in 1811, and secreted in the minister's bureau until 1812? The only reason that subsequent events would in any way authorise us to assign for such a procedure is, that Buonaparte was fully convinced it would lead exactly to an accomplishment of what he earnestly desired, an open declaration of hostilities between this government and England. It has been fully shown, by several gentlemen who spoke on the re-solutions of which this report is an an-swer, that if no time had been suffered to clapse between the exhibition of this decree, and the revocation of the orders in council, that information could not have been conveyed to this government, in season, to have stayed the bloody arm which was uplifted for war. Unless the whole contrivance be viewed in the light which plain common sense would dictate, it appears altogether a mystery But when we consider how our af fairs have been managed, and the manifest insincerity which has prevailed relative to our political concerns with foreign nations, the whole business is presented to the understanding in a character which cannot be mistaken. However Mr. Monroe may attempt to hood wink enlightened Americans, and pass off his report as a paragon of candid re-presentation, it is to be hoped they will read it with sufficient attention to discover the fallacy which it contains, as well as the object which was contemplated by it. He will hardly be able to convince any rational man that two and

two does not make four, or that 1812 was prior to 1810-Nor, let his ingenu-

ity be ever so great, will he ever be a-ble to produce conviction on any mind,

that the positions which are laid down

in his report, or the inferences drawn

from them, are graduated by the plain

rom them, are graduated by the plain scale of common sense, or accord with principles of national jurisprudence, established by any eminent authority.

Riddle it of all its sophistry, and it will remain little else than "a beggarly account of empty boxes."—We do not wish to detract from the author's merit,

for we do not conceive that he, or per-

for we do not conceive that he, or per-haps any other man, could have treated the subject better to answer the views of party; but to give to it some sem-blance of candour, he has stumbled ve-ry frequently, and that too necessarily into what logicians term the petition

principis" or an attempt to prote one absurd proposition by another equally erroneous. Whatever may be the opi-nion of Mr. Madison's friends, relative

An Armistice was concluded on the 4th June, (for fifty days) between the French Emperor, and the allies, its great length precludes its insertion this week.

By Authority. By the President of the Buited States, A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

Wheneas the Congress of the U. States, by a joint resolution of the two Houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemaity, as a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer; and whereas in times of public calamity, such as that of the war, brought on the U. States by the injustice of a foreign government, it he especially becoming, that the hearts of all should be touched with the same, and the eyes of all be turned to that Almighty Power, in whose hands are the welfare and the destiny of nations: I do, therefore, issue this my Proclamation, recommending to all who shall be clamation, recommending to all who shall be piously disposed to unite their hearts & voices in addressing, at one and the same time, their yows and adorations, to the great Parent and vows and adorations, to the great Parent and Sovereign of the Universe, that they assemble on the SECOND THURSDAY OF SEPTEMBER next, in their respective religious congregations, to render him thanks for the many bless ings he has bestowed on the people of the U.
States; that he has blessed them with a land
capable of yielding all the necessaries and requisites of human life, with ample means for convenient exchanges with foreign countries ; that he has blessed the labours employed in its cultivation and improvement; that he is now blessing the exertions to extend and establish the arts and manufactures, which will secure within ourselves supplies too important to remain dependent on the precarious policy, or the peaceable dispositions of other nations; and particularly that he has blessed the U. States with a political constitution founded on the will and authority of the whole people, and guaranteeing to each individual security, not only of his person and his property, but of those sacred rights of conscience, so essential to his present happiness, and so dear to his future hapes; that with those expressions of devout thankfulness be joined supplications to the same Almighty Power, that he would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the whole some purposes of repentance and amendment ; that in this season of trial and calamity, he would preside, in a particular manner, over our public councils, and inspire all citizens with a love of their country, and with those fraternal affections, and that mutual confidence which have so happy a tendency to make us safe at home and respected abroad; and that as he was graciously pleased, heretofore, to smile on our struggles against the attempts of the government of the empire of which these states then made a part, to wrest from them the rights and privileges to which they were entitled in common with every other part, and to raise them to the station of an independent and sovereign people, so he would now be pleased, in like manner, to bestow his blessing on our arms in resisting the hostile and perse-vering efforts of the same power, to degrade us on the ocean, the common inheritance of all, from rights and immunities, belonging and essential to the American people, as a co-equa member of the great community of independ-ent nations; and that, inspiring our enemies with moderation, with justice, and with that spirit of reasonable accommodation, which our country has continued to manifest, we may be

> his bonest industry, and the rewards of his lawfol enterprize. If the public homage of a people can ever be worthy the favourable regard of the Holy and Omniscient Being to whom it is addressed, it must be that, in which those who join in it are guided only by their free choice, by the impulse of their hearts & the dictates of their consciences; and such a spectacle must be in teresting to all christian nations; as proving that religion, that gift of Heaven for the good of man, freed from all coercive edicts, from that unhallowed connexion with the powers of this world, which corrupts religion into an in-strument or an usurper of the policy of the state, and making no appeal but to reason, to the heart and to the conscience, can spread its benign influence every where, and can attract to the Divine Altar those free will offerings of humble supplication, thanksgiving and praise, which alone can be acceptable to Him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacri-

enabled to beat our swords into ploughshares,

and to enjoy in peace, every man, the ir

Upon these principles, and with these views, the good people of the United States are invited, in conformity with the readmin aforesaid, to dedicate the day above named to the religious solemnities therein recommended.

Given at Washington, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thur-JAMES MADISON,

New-York, July 22.

On Tuesday noon, the Ramilies, frigate and a brig, were off New-London. The alarm at N. London of an attack had subsided. - Commodore Decatur had thrown up a strong fort on the land, which completely sheltered our frigates, &c. from an attack by water.

If Chauncey feels himself strong

enough for the British flotilla, he

tummele's Tavern, on the last Friday n July, it being the 30th that, July 22, 1813.

NOTICE. The friends of Peace, Commerce, order and good government, in the 3d election dustrict of Anne Arundel county, are invited to attend a meeting to take pince on Thursday the 29th inst. at Charles Waters, Esquire's mill, on Magothy—The attendance of gentle-men from the other districts is request-

July 22, 1813.

NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given to the voters of the Upper Election District in Anne Arundei County, that there will be a public meeting on the fourth Saturday in July, at John Beall's Tavern in sull District, to appoint a Committee to the any committees that shall be appropriate other districts, in a be apprecated the other districts, in a general committee, for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons to represent this county in the next general assembly of Maryland. July 15.

New Books.

GEORGE SHAW,

Has just received the following NEW WORKS:

new volume of Burke's Works never before published, containing essays, letters, &c.

Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales.

Horace in London, by the authors of Rejected Addresses. The Loyalists, a new bevel, by Mrs

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen & Infantry.
Porter's Travels in Russia.

The Edinburg and London Reviews,

in complete sets. Christian Morals, by Hannah More. No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's " Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and pious lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering, which must excite additional interest in the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so distressing and afflicting.

July 29. Public Sale.

Intending to leave Town, I will sell, t Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st lay of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. my house and lot, situate in Weststreet, in the City of Annapolis; and also my Black-Smith and Wheel-Wright Shops with the lot on which they stand, situate in said street. The said houses and lots afford a good and convenient stand to any person engaged in either of the above businesses, or in the mercantile business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale,

RICHARD B. WATTS. Annapolis, July 29, 1813.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of EDWARD HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner in-debted to the estate to make immediate

payment to,
Mary Hall,
Henry A. Hall,

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapo-lis, July 1, 1613.

John Brewer, Henry Beeding, Jos. Bartholomew, Jane Blackston, Robert Brockett. Peter A. Carnes, Nathaniel Cruise, John R. Campbell, Kitty Carroll, Mrs. Cross, Jesse Cole. Henry Drury, David Delouden (2), Ephraim Duvall, Stephen B. Dorsey. Charles Fleming, James Flarty, West River. William S. Green (2), Clerk of A. A. County Court, Gaward S. Gantt, Henry W. Hardy, George Hoffnagle. Ann Kair, Polly King, William Kilty. John Lyttle, Fort Madison. Lieut. Caleb Mackbea. Samuel B. Parsons, Stephen Patter, William Patterson. Thomas chough for the British flotilla, he will go out this week—their force at present is nearly equal—but the British have nearly ready a brig of 16 guns.

JULY 24.

Extract of a letter to a respectable gentleman in this city, dated Rome, July 19.

"There is a report here that the British have made an attack upon Fort George with the loss of one thousand men. It is reported that the fleet was to have sailed from Sackett's Harbor yesterday."

Billiam Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Ross, William Reid, Lt. Ridgely, Peter Ross, David Ramssy. John Swith, David Ramssy. John Skiuner, U. S. Agent, James Bears, Joseph Smith, John Smith, near Annapolis, Hezekiah Saffield, George Stevens. William Tuylor, Nathan Tushston, Fort Madison. John Williams, James Wells of the Warfield, William Walkins, Charles A. Warfield of L. 12 miles from Annapolis, Jacob Whitwright, West River, Jane Younger, Elenor Young, Edward Young, Henry Yuckley.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M. Riency (3), Nathan Randall, John Ross,

The Report

of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Beltimore, Tegether with the DEPOSITIONS

Taken before the said Com July 15, 1813.

In Council,

Annapolis, July 9, 1813.

Previous to the appointment of contractors for the several counties in this State, the Executive are desirous of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to furnish supplies for the Militia. Each contractor is to furnish supplies for the county for which he is appointed. Every ration is to consist of one pound and a fourth of a pound of beef, or three guarters of a pound of beef, or three guarters of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brau-dy; And two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred of rations. It is expected that those who will engage to provide the same, will forward their terms as soon as possible to the civrk of the council. Bond and security will be required for faithful performance of their duties.

By order. NINIAN PINKNEY, CH To be published once in three we uccessively in the Maryland Gazette Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Melsheimer's German Paper, Federal Gazette and American, of Baltimore, the Hagar's Town Gazette, the Perse's Monitor of Easton, and the Mariand Herald.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giv-ing judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order, THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk. Amagolis, June 17. tama.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls Mimself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungraceful in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. "He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington

2 Washington County, 3 July 15th, 1813. O. H. W. STULL

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Georges Poole, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sunday insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a sebeon the terms mentioned in said acts, a sche-du'e of his property, and a list of his credi-tors, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resuled in the state of Maryland two years immediate-ly preceding the time of his application; hav-ing also stated in his petition that he is in con-finement for delt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Pool, he discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Pool be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September near, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee fif their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen humbed and thirteen.

Richard H. Hartogod.

April 20

Anne-Arundel County, sc. ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Arme Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of WILLI-AM WHETGROYF, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sandry the benefit of the act for the relief of sandry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a tist of his creditors, on eath, being annexed to his pention, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the stare of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petitron that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheteroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be injected in the Maryland Gazette for three mouths adcressively, before the third Monday in September next, give hotter to his creditors, to appears before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of ecommending a trustee for those benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Wheteroft should not have the henceft of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand the 2nd day of April, 1813.

Richard II. Hor tivel.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell,

London, June 13, 1812. " The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new casessary to support the old one ; and apon this ground the house of commons appear to have acted last evening in giving to ministers, on the 2d motion of Mr. Wortley a majority

" Notwithstanding these inauspicious circumstances and all the prejudices of the men in place, respecting the United States, yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country. It is impossible in the face of the evidence now before Parliament to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and obstinate as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tuesday next produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come on without the certainty of a triumph.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, London, June 18, 1812.

I hand you herein the Time o yesterday, containing the debic in ing evening, relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that either the promised revocation will not take place. or what is more probable, somether measure, equally unjust, is pour un der consideration, to replace those which are to be revoked.

I hope, until the doings here are as certained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on bur part.

With great respect, Your very obedient servant, (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 30, 1812. "I have, at length, had the satisfaction to announce to you in my letters of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council.

tion is founded on the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811.

"The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufactures of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater misery from the calamities of war, drove them to speak a language which could not be misundersood or disregarded.

" Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Wilberforce, and others from the northern countries, were forced now to make a stand against them, or to meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is therefore, the country, & not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr. Brongham would have been in vain had it been destitute this sup-

What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion, instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and conciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the House of Commons, on the A6th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force, and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavored to compromise by giving up as little as possible. ** It was decided by the cabinet

in consequence of the vague deels-ration of his lordship on that it should be made verbally, and Mt. night to suspend the orders in coun-cit, and to make the suspension to liberty to reduce it to writing even

by a small majority only; free mem-bers voting against it, with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasten my exultation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new

(H.)

Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell. Department of State, Aug. 9, 1812.

The Secretary left this city about ten days ago, on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the orders in council. It was of a character however so entirely informal and confidential that Mr. Baker did not feel himself t liberty to make it in the form one note verbal or pro memoria, or even permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it; as it authorises an expectation that some thing more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanati on of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is daily expected, and will be able to do it in a more satisfactory manner.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorised to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be acceded to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JOHN GRAHAM. Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell. Department of State, August 10, 1812.

Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself alluded to in my letter of this date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memoranam was made, I find that I was co You will, without doubt, be rect in representing to the President somewhat surprised that this revocal that the intimation from Mr. Foster that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

I have the honor, &c. &c. (Signed)

JOHN GRAHAM. Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

Memorandum referred to in the a bove letter.]

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the president, that he had received despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster (dated I be-lieve about the 17th June,) from which he was authorised to say sent to this country, that the orders in Council, so far as they affected the United States, would be repealed on the 1st August, to be reviv-ed on the 1st May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government, and the result of the communications with the American government should be such as in the opinion of his Majesty to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The dispatches authorising the communication to the American godepend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the United States.

Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of stood from him that the dispatches

had authorised Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made atter a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostili-

Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as charge d'affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities, I replied, that although to so general and informal communication no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorised to say that the communication was received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorised by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory termination of the existing hostilities but to that entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, and to that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries, and which is sincerely desired by this.

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice, as introductory to a final pacification as has been made known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be

expected.

With respect to the joint intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax on the subject ot suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations, the authority given to Mr. Russell just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the U.S. to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be ciple. In demanding of Great-Bri-concurred in. Upon the most fa- tain the repeal of her orders in vorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested through him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practical shape to which the executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction. Nor, indeed is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government and which must, if favorably received become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a charge d'affaires ; but that no difficulty, in point of form would be made, as any authentic other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Barlow. Department of State, June 16, 1812.

An act declaring war against Great Britain will probably pass both houses of Congress on this day or to-morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expecled without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggressions of that power on our commerce. Propositions were made in both Houses of Congress to comprise France in the same declaration, and in the Senate the vote was 15 for to 17 against it. In the other House the majority against it

was much greater. Its defeat in both Houses has been doubtless in a great measure owing to a passage in your letter, which intimated the intention of the French received on the 13th inst. government to make some proposition. I make this acknowledgment in in favor of indemnities to be com- the hope that it may reach Mr.

the other grounds of complaint a gainst France. The sentiments in both Houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of injustice, for which reparation has not been made, is strong against France. The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to despatch in 2 or 3 weeks from the date of your last letter, with the result of your labors and which may be now daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was distinctly implied by the late message, which brought that subject under consider-ation, the President stated to Congress his strong dissatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others of more resent date have been added with the single exception of the repeal of the decrees. He promised also to bring our affairs with that power fully before congress, as soon as he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicate these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account in promoting an amicable accommodation with the French government of every wrong received ed from it, which is sincerely desir-

You were informed by my letter of 6th May, of such outrages committed by a squadron which was reported to have sailed from Nantz in January last, as were at that time known here. It appears that several vessels sailing from American ports to Lisbon and Cadiz, laden with the productions of the United States were seized and burnt at sea. The crews of those vessels were taken on board one of the French vessels, and afterwards transferred to another of our vessels, engaged in the same trade, which was also seized, in which they made their way home. These men forwarded here the evidence of these facts, copies of which have already been transmitted to you. I forward to you by this conveyance, the evidence of other aggressions, which will claim in like manner your particular attention. Most of these documents have been laid before Congress and referred by it to this de-

partment. You will analyse all these cases of recent spoliation, and place them in the class of aggressions, to which they severally belong on princouncil, on the ground of the repeal of the French decrees, this government has, from a regard to justice, given to France all the credit to which she had any claim, believing that the notification alone of the French minister of foreign affairsto the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at Paris, of their repeal, was sufficient to justify the demand of the repeal of the orders in council of G. Britain on her own principles. But it was never the intention of this government to-concede to France any thing on that subject to which she was not fairly entitled. On the contrary it has been its in-tention, as is sufficiently evident by your first instructions, to exact from her a most strict and rigorous compliance with her pledge, in regard to the repeal.

If any act in violation of that pledge has been committed, you will not fail to point it out, in the most distinct manner, to the French government, and to communicate to this department without delay any answer which you may receive from it. I have to add, admitting that the repeal of the decrees is observed with perfect good faith, that if the French government has given other orders, or permits acts of a-nother character which violates our rights, the wrong will not be less sensibly felt, or less resented by this government.

Your despatches by the Hornet were received on the 22d May .-They are the last which have come to hand.

I have the honour, &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE. Joel Barlow, Esq. &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Barlow. Department of State, July 14, 1812.

Your letters by the Wasp were

vernment of France had accommodation to the U.S. of the important and just of complaint to which you he ed its attention according instructions, given at the your departure, and repeated is a veral communications since. It, pears that the same oppressive straints on our commerce were n in force ; that the system of licen was persevered in ; that indemned had not been made for spolished not any pledge given to inspire fidence that any would be m More recent wrongs, on the con ry, and of a very outrageous character, have been added to the with which you were acquained when you left the United Scine By documents forwarded to you is my letter of the 21st March, we were informed of the waste of or commerce, made by a squades from Nanta in January last, which burnt many of our vessels trained to the Peninsula. For these pr

dress. It is hoped that the government of France, regarding with a preevents, will have some sensibility its interest, if it has none to the claims of justice on the part of this

were also instructed to demand in

On the French decree of the 28% of April, 1811, I shall forber to make any observations which have already occurred, until all the oncumstances connected with it in better understood. The president approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell.

I have the honour, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE. Joel Barlow, &c. &c.

General Orders.

Annapolis, June 28, 1813. THE Officers commanding details dered on duty, will proceed to make at Muster Rolls according to law, and seturn them to the accountants of militi that pay rolls may be prepared, and arrangements made for the payment of them as early as possible. The Commissaries, and others who have furnish ed provisions or supplies for the Milia, will prepare their accounts, accompa-ed with the necessary voucher, al lodge them with the accountants for aljustment. The officers of company will immediately divide their companies in ten divisions, agreeably to the law the last session, and notify the first in second class to hold themselves in rediness to move at the shortest notice.

By order of the Commander in Chief, JNO. GASSAWAY, Adjt Gm.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public at on the premises, on Saturday is 28th day of August next, at it o'clock,

About 120 acres of Land, more or less. This land adjoins to Harwood, of Thomas, Esquires Ties is on the premises an excellent has, and a variety of fruit of different kas, and a variety of fruit of different kink, and twenty acres of good meadow on be easily made. Those inclined to per chase are invited to view the premisa. He also, being authorised, will offer a the same day, sixty acres of land, and or less, immediately adjoining, the procupal part of which may be styled for rate meadow; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orehand in the order, and producing fruit of the most choice kind; taking the wholeto may be made. There is a sufficient wood and timber on the premises same sary to the support of the place.

Terms made known on the dyseale, which will be accommodated.

sale, which will be accommodated an indisputable title will be given.

R. WELCH, of Bea.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 256 Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 22

June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of its Barmer's Bank of Maryland, and and a supplement thereto, establishing Branch thereof at Frederick-town, tice is hereby given, to stockholden the Western Shore, that an elected will be held at the Banking Housis the city of Annapolis, on Monday is second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and o'clock P. M. for the purpose of cheming, from amongst the stockholden sixteen Directors for the Bank at polic, and nine Directors for the Bank at Bauk, at Frederick-town.

By order,

JUNA, PINKNEY, Cas JONA. PINKNEY, GA

(VOL. LXX

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price-Three Dollars per Annus FOREIGN.

JONAS GREEN,

Paris, 10th Jun Her majesty the Empress Qu ad Regent has received the fol ing account of the situation of The suspension of arms still

ists. The respective plenipotes ries continue their negotiation the Armistice. Gen. Lauriston has seized on Oder more than 50 vessels lo with flour, wine, and warlike ar nition, which were intended for army besieging Glogare.

Our advanced posts reach half to Brieg. Gen. Hogendorp has been inted governor of Breslau. The greatest order prevails in city. The inhabitants appear displeased, and even indignat the dispositions relative to the L turm ; which are attributed t neral Scharnhorst, who is the

was wounded at the battle .of The Prussian Princesses, wheretired in great haste from Ber take refuge at Breslau, have de ed from the latter city to take arther.

The Duke of Bassano repai Dresden, where he will r Count de Kass, the Minister Denmark.

Her Majesty the Empress and Regent, has received the owing account of the situat

The Armistice was signed th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Th eles are herewith annexed. His Majesty the Emperor s on the 5th at day break for Le It is believed that during the stice his Majesty will remain the time at Glogan; and the est part at Dresden, in order searer his states. Glogan

ARMISTICE. This 4th of June (23d o plenipotentiaries appoir belligerent powers; the Vicence, &c. being provid Prince of Neufchatel, Vicele, Maj. Gen. of the army. The Count of Schouvaloff en, aid-de-camp general of esty the emperor of all the and M. De Kliest Lt. Gen ervice of his majesty the Pressia, provided with full rom his excellency general antry Barclay de Tolky, ge hief of the combined armi After having exchanged t owers at Gebersdorff, the une (20th May) and signe ension of arms for 30 hou og met at the village of I ween the advanced posts of peclive armies, in order t ue the negotiations of an a alculated to suspend hostil ween all the belligerent thatever point they may be greed to the following arti Art. 1, Hostilities shall

n all points at the notification and present armistice.

2. The armistice shall the present armistice and the armistice and the armistice and the armistice and the armistice and six days further ounce it at its expiration 3. Heavilling a three-forms. 3. Hostilities, therefore enunciation of the arm
he respective head-quarte
4. The line of demark
ween the belligerent arm
ermined as follows:
In Silvia—The line of of the combined at frontiers of Bohemis ough Dittersbach, Pl idahut, shall follow the sa Rudelstadt, from the lenhayn, Stringan, [oll leganer Wasser as far will join the Oder pa utem, Ostaschin and A